

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

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Algeria... 1.000 Din. ... 115 Francs ... 1.000 Poin  
 Angola... 20 Esc. ... 1.000 Esc. ... 1.000 Esc.  
 Argentina... 100 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos  
 Australia... 2.000 Din. ... 1.000 Din. ... 1.000 Din.  
 Belgium... 100 Francs ... 1.000 Francs ... 1.000 Francs  
 Bolivia... 100 Bolivianos ... 1.000 Bolivianos ... 1.000 Bolivianos  
 Brazil... 1.000 Reals ... 1.000 Reals ... 1.000 Reals  
 Canada... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars  
 Chile... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos  
 Colombia... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos  
 Cuba... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos  
 Denmark... 1.000 Kroner ... 1.000 Kroner ... 1.000 Kroner  
 Egypt... 1.000 Pounds ... 1.000 Pounds ... 1.000 Pounds  
 France... 1.000 Francs ... 1.000 Francs ... 1.000 Francs  
 Germany... 1.000 Marks ... 1.000 Marks ... 1.000 Marks  
 Greece... 1.000 Dracmas ... 1.000 Dracmas ... 1.000 Dracmas  
 Hong Kong... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars  
 India... 1.000 Rupees ... 1.000 Rupees ... 1.000 Rupees  
 Italy... 1.000 Lira ... 1.000 Lira ... 1.000 Lira  
 Japan... 1.000 Yen ... 1.000 Yen ... 1.000 Yen  
 Korea... 1.000 Won ... 1.000 Won ... 1.000 Won  
 Mexico... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos  
 Netherlands... 1.000 Guilder ... 1.000 Guilder ... 1.000 Guilder  
 New Zealand... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars  
 Norway... 1.000 Kroner ... 1.000 Kroner ... 1.000 Kroner  
 Pakistan... 1.000 Rupees ... 1.000 Rupees ... 1.000 Rupees  
 Philippines... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos ... 1.000 Pesos  
 Portugal... 1.000 Escudo ... 1.000 Escudo ... 1.000 Escudo  
 Saudi Arabia... 1.000 Rials ... 1.000 Rials ... 1.000 Rials  
 Singapore... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars  
 South Africa... 1.000 Rand ... 1.000 Rand ... 1.000 Rand  
 Spain... 1.000 Pesetas ... 1.000 Pesetas ... 1.000 Pesetas  
 Sweden... 1.000 Kroner ... 1.000 Kroner ... 1.000 Kroner  
 Switzerland... 1.000 Francs ... 1.000 Francs ... 1.000 Francs  
 Taiwan... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars  
 Thailand... 1.000 Baht ... 1.000 Baht ... 1.000 Baht  
 Turkey... 1.000 Lira ... 1.000 Lira ... 1.000 Lira  
 U.S.A. ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars ... 1.000 Dollars  
 U.K. ... 1.000 Pounds ... 1.000 Pounds ... 1.000 Pounds  
 USSR ... 1.000 Rubles ... 1.000 Rubles ... 1.000 Rubles  
 Yugoslavia... 1.000 Dinars ... 1.000 Dinars ... 1.000 Dinars

**MONDAY SPORTS**  
**WEEKEND BASEBALL**  
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No. 32,817 35/88

PARIS, MONDAY AUGUST 29, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Polish Party Agrees To Hold Talks With 'Legal' Groupings

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*  
**WARSAW** — The Communist Party Central Committee approved a draft resolution Sunday calling for broad-based discussions with social and political groups in Poland to seek a resolution to the national crisis.

The approval came at a special session of the Central Committee that was called to discuss the wave of strikes in Poland. The session heard bitter criticism of government policy and dire warnings that the labor strife, which is waning, could revive without drastic policy changes.

Communist Party spokesmen were evasive when asked whether representatives of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, including the union leader, Lech Walesa, would be invited to the proposed talks.

The discussions were proposed Friday by the interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, as a means of seeking ways to draw Poland out of a serious economic and social crisis that has been exacerbated by two rounds of labor confrontations in recent months.

The draft text said that various social and political groups would be invited, but it excluded those who "rejected the legal and constitutional order of Poland."

Pressed on whether that formula meant that Mr. Walesa or other Solidarity representatives could not take part, the Central Committee spokesman, Jerzy Majka, replied, "Any one person can take part, but he cannot take part as the representative of an illegal organization."

The government outlawed Solidarity in 1982, shortly after it declared martial law in Poland. The ban remains in force.

Asked at a news conference whether Mr. Walesa would be prohibited from participating if he declared himself to be the Solidarity leader, Mr. Majka said: "That is more of a scholastic question, as whether two angels or three angels can dance on the head of a pin."

General Jaruzelski, in a closing address to the session, attributed the latest round of strikes in Poland to "hamperings and shortcomings" in government policy. But he said there would be "no search for scapegoats" for the wave of labor confrontations, almost two weeks old.

In a televised address, the Polish leader said a decision about the future of the government would be taken by the parliament when it met in extraordinary session Wednesday.

There has been widespread speculation that the party would demand the dismissal of Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and a reshuffling of his cabinet. Mr. Messner is, on paper at least, responsible for economic policy, though his government merely carries out the directives of the higher organs of the Communist Party.

"I do not share the old Polish custom of hunting for scapegoats," General Jaruzelski said. He added, however, that "criticism of the government, very often justified, is a fact."

**'Council of Agreement'**  
 Earlier, Jackson Diehl of The Washington Post reported from Warsaw:

The Polish leadership, moving toward its first formal dialogue with Solidarity since 1981, suggested plans Saturday for a political partnership with the opposition but again ruled out legalizing the union, the key demand of workers during a 12-day wave of strikes.

A senior Politburo official, Jozef Ceytek, outlining the leadership's See **POLAND**, Page 6



Medical personnel aiding the wounded after a jet crashed into a field crowded with spectators at the Ramstein Air Base.

## 38 Die as 3 Jets Crash at Show in West Germany

By Serge Schmemmann  
*New York Times Service*  
**BONN** — Three planes from an Italian Air Force display team collided and crashed Sunday after a low swoop past a crowd of 300,000 spectators at the U.S. Ramstein Air Base, killing at least 38 and injuring hundreds.

The collision sent one of the jets hurtling in a ball of flame into a field crowded with spectators, parked cars and concession tents. Within moments the field was filled with black smoke, flames and injured people.

West German officials said many people were badly burned and in critical condition, and that the death toll was expected to rise. All three pilots were killed.

Armed Forces Network, the U.S. military radio station, said late Sunday the latest confirmed death toll was 38.

Hospitals reported that both Americans and West Germans were among the injured.

The annual open house at Ramstein, the largest military airfield in Western Europe, is a highly popular event among West Germans. A warm, sunny afternoon helped bring out the estimated 300,000 spectators.

French and Portuguese aerial teams had already performed when the Italian *Frecce Tricolori*, or Tricolor Arrows, a team of 10 jet trainers, took to the skies. It was scheduled as the highlight of this year's show and the last event.

On the last fly-by, shortly before 4 P.M., the jets swooped down to less than 30 meters (100 feet) in two formations, flying toward each other and trailing smoke in the red, green and white colors of the Italian flag.

As they passed, two of the planes apparently collided with one of the oncoming jets, sending it spinning tail-first into the crowded field. One of the other planes crashed onto a runway and another into nearby woods.

Many people staggered about or lay on the ground black with burns, some with their hair and clothes burned off. Many were reported in shock.

Officials said the injured were taken to military and civilian hospitals by ambulance and helicopter.

The air show, during the annual open-house day at the U.S. base, had been opposed by peace groups and environmentalists campaigning against low flights by allied military jets. Sunday's accident brought an immediate round of protest.

Citing several past accidents at air shows, the opposition Social Democratic and Green parties demanded that such displays be banned.

Local Protestant churches had asked that the show be canceled and urged their members not to attend it because they said it glorified deadly weapons.

Demonstrators stood outside the gates of Ramstein with placards, one reading: "We are afraid of air shows. End them now."

After the accident, the West German defense minister, Rupert Scholz, announced he was canceling a West German air show scheduled for next month and urged the allies to call off any similar events.

The American commander of the Ramstein base, General Lawrence Boese, issued a statement deploring "this most tragic accident" and announcing a commission of inquiry.

An Italian Air Force spokesman confirmed that the three pilots were killed, including the formation leader, Mario Naldini, 41. The *Frecce Tricolori* team, based near Udine, was founded in 1930 and is Italy's most experienced flying team.

The crash was certain to exacerbate a growing dispute in West Germany.

Low-level training flights by allied military jets, which are permitted over large areas of rural West Germany, have become the object of growing anger from environmentalists and residents concerned over a series of crashes, as well as the ozone from the low-flying planes.

In June, three U.S. Air Force F-16 jets crashed in a single day, bringing to 20 the number of F-16 crashes in the seven years the planes have been in service in Western Europe.

Two crashes this year occurred near nuclear power plants, raising fears of a Chernobyl-like disaster.

The outcry prompted Mr. Scholz to reduce the number of low-altitude training flights in West Germany. But the cut of 2,000 hours out of some 68,000 hours of such See **CRASH**, Page 6

## Students Re-establish Union in Rangoon

By Seth Mydans  
*New York Times Service*  
**BANGKOK** — Students at Rangoon University announced the formation of a unified student union on Sunday and residents voiced fears of crime and disorder after huge demonstrations, according to reports from the Burmese capital.

With the government and military apparently taking a passive role in current events since martial law was lifted Aug. 19, there were more and more reports of looting, arson and the beginnings of a breakdown in services.

U Aung Gyi, 69, a retired army brigadier who has emerged as a central opposition figure, told Reuters that "we are on the verge of anarchy. The situation is almost out of control."

He said he feared the possibility of food riots and more looting, particularly at night.

Tens of thousands of students, gathered on the wooded campus of the nation's largest university, proclaimed the re-establishment of the student organization, banned since 1964, and the reopening of the university, which was closed by the government during recent demonstrations.

Their actions, in which witnesses said university faculty also participated, were seen as a direct challenge to the government.

U Aung Gyi, who was released last week after nearly a month in political detention, said the government's plan for a meeting Sept. 12 to decide on the possibility of a referendum on one-party rule was not realistic.

"Time is running out," he warned.

Diplomats reached by telephone said law and order had virtually broken down, with committees of monks or local residents forming vigilante groups.

A diplomat said, "People are terribly frightened. They are putting up barricades to try to defend themselves."

There were reports that about 10,000 demonstrators protested Sunday in front of Rangoon General Hospital. They were demanding the resignation of the one-party government and the establishment of a multiparty democracy.

The government-run radio station reported the looting of rice, cement, oil and corrugated iron sheets from warehouses and rail stations around the capital.

Large-scale breakouts from three prisons were fueling fears of a crime wave, and residents were barricading their homes, according to a Burmese who arrived in Bangkok from Rangoon Sunday.

The Rangoon radio raised its death toll report from a riot at Insein Prison Friday and Saturday to 57, with 106 injured. Unconfirmed and unofficial reports have placed the death toll far higher.



Rangoon demonstrators waving flags upside down as they continue their protests.

## Afghan Rebels Step Up Attacks Around Capital

By Bernard Weinraub  
*New York Times Service*  
**KABUL**, Afghanistan — Afghan guerrilla forces have sharply accelerated attacks on Kabul and on Soviet-backed government troops near the capital.

On Saturday, rockets and heavy mortar fire struck Kabul International Airport and hit Soviet and Afghan troop positions within 16 kilometers (10 miles) of the city.

Western diplomats said the attack on the airport, in which the runway was damaged and all flights were diverted, was the most severe assault on the facility so far. They said it represented an intensification of the guerrilla war against the government of President Najib.

The attack came two weeks after the Soviet Union completed the withdrawal of more than 50,000 troops under the Geneva accords signed in April. The remaining 50,000 Soviet troops are to leave by February.

Despite the suddenness and intensity of the rocket attacks around Kabul on Saturday, diplomats and Afghan officials said there was no imminent threat that the capital would fall or that the government was endangered.

In recent months, Afghan guerrillas have struck Kabul sporadically. See **KABUL**, Page 6

## Klosk Soviets Begin Talks in China

**BEIJING** (Reuters) — China reported without comment on its first day of talks Sunday with Soviet officials on resolving the 10-year-old Cambodian conflict.

The state television said that the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor A. Rogachev, who arrived Saturday in Beijing, met a team led by the Chinese deputy foreign minister, Tian Zengpei. Soviet Embassy officials confirmed that the talks had been held as scheduled but declined to comment.

## MONDAY Q&A

**General News**  
 The PLO will form a government in exile for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Page 2  
 Norwegians are rallying around a rightist politician who blames immigrants for the country's ills. Page 6  
 NASA and the FBI are investigating possible sabotage of components intended for use in the space shuttle. Page 5  
**Business/Finance**  
 Japan and the U.S. are exploring the possibility of a free-trade pact. Page 7

## Soviet Naval Base Is Being Built in Syria, U.S. Says

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — The Soviet Union is building a new home for its warships in the Mediterranean by expanding a military installation that it operates on the coast of Syria, Reagan administration officials said last week.

Officials at the White House, the State Department and the Defense Department expressed concern about the new construction activity at Tartus, Syria, saying it coincided with an increase in Soviet naval operations in the region.

In a recent report to Congress, Rear Admiral William O. Sunde, director of the National Security Agency, said the Soviet Navy would be able to repair and maintain its Mediterranean fleet at Tartus.

"This will obviate the necessity of frequent naval transits to home ports in the Black Sea," he said. "It would permit longer deployments and an overall increased Soviet presence in an area of considerable political-military volatility."

The expansion is notable because it comes at a time when the Soviets are cutting back on naval deployments and exercises in other parts of the world, both to save money and to project a more benign image to Western Europe and the United States.

Norman Polmar, an expert on the Soviet Navy, said that Tartus is the Soviets' only operating naval base in the Mediterranean.

Asked to describe its effect on regional security, Mr. Polmar said the installation "permits the Soviets to operate their naval forces more efficiently and effectively, and to keep ships in the Mediterranean at a high state of readiness."

Mr. Polmar, a consultant to the U.S. Navy, said he believed that the United States should protest to Syria over the expansion of Tartus and redouble its efforts to get more bases for U.S. ships in the Mediterranean.

He said that Soviet warships take on fuel, supplies, bombs, bullets, and to keep ships in the Mediterranean at a high state of readiness."

See **SYRIA**, Page 2

## A Little Russian 'No-Khow'

Courtship of West Opens Door to American Idiom

By Bill Keller  
*New York Times Service*  
**MOSCOW** — A Moscow lawyer recently overheard a conversation that went something like this: "Gde Nikolai?" — "Where is Nikolai?" "On Chicago." — "He is in Chicago." "Chto on tam delayet?" — "What is he doing there?" "Nikolai biznesnyy." "Businessy? Yes, Nikolai is doing business, and some Russians worry that if he keeps it up there may not be much left of the Russian language."

The aggressive courtship of Western contacts and ideas by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has opened the way for a new invasion of American idiom into the language of Pushkin, Chekhov and Tolstoy.

The onslaught is on many fronts, from rock music to politics. But the heaviest infiltration is the terminology of business and economics, where is Russian language, like the state-run economy, is poorly equipped to deal on its own with such concepts as computerization, financing and marketing.

Thus the new world of communism is populated by "biznessmen" in search of "sponson" to help "finansirovat" their "kooperativ."

The ultimate ambition of the Soviet "menedzher" is to organize a "dzhoint ventchur" with

Western "partnyor," who will contribute Western "tekhnologiya" — especially "kompyuter" — and that mysterious ingredient lately described here as "no-khow."

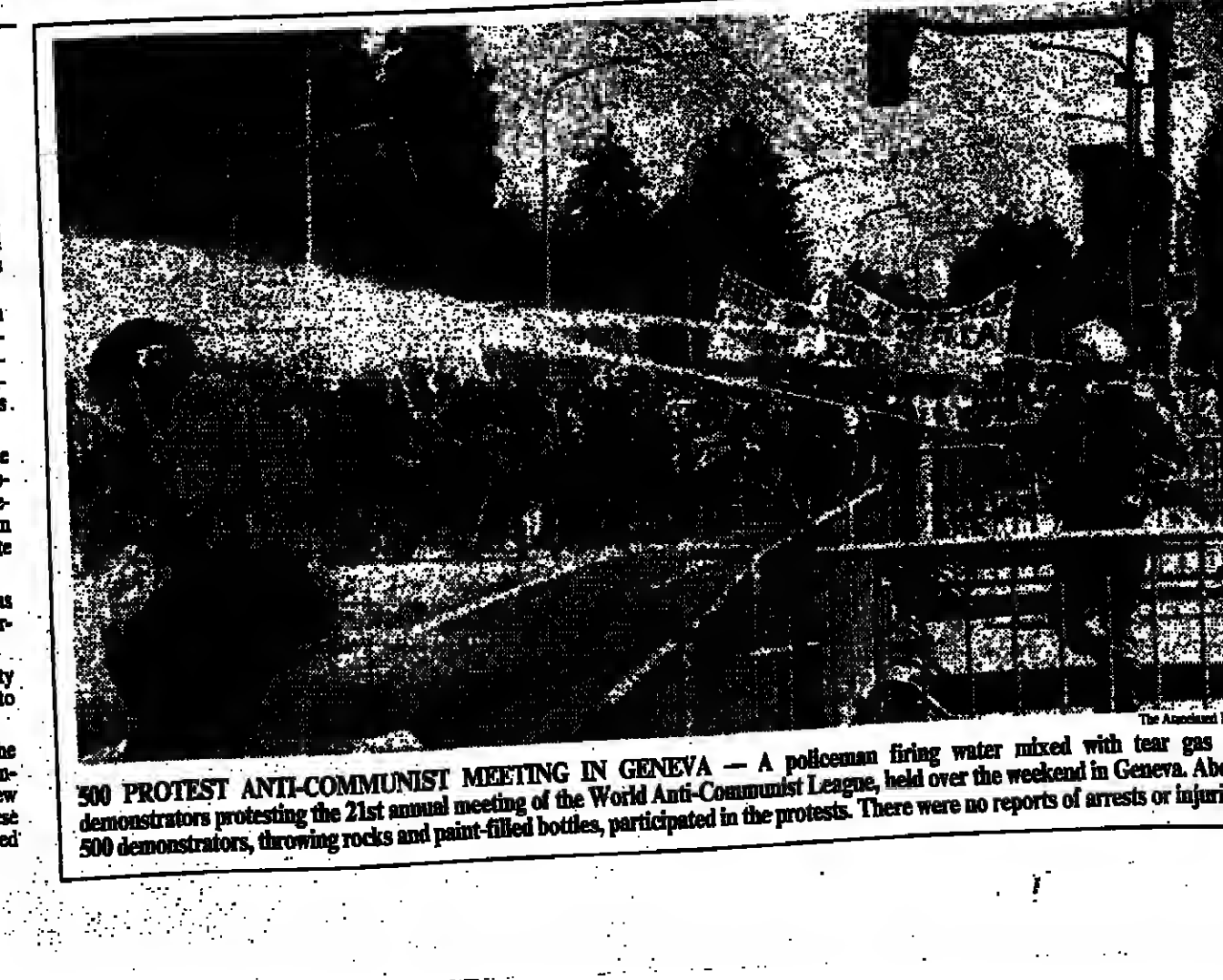
The invasion has brought indignant cries from purists, who fear the mother tongue is being corrupted or, worse, that foreign words are the harbingers of decadent foreign concepts, such as capitalism and break-dancing — known here as "kapitalizm" and "brekdansing."

In a dyspeptic article last fall entitled "The Danger That Must Not Be Underestimated," published in the conservative magazine *Nash Sovremennik*, the writer Lev Bobrov warned that an "avalanche of Americanisms" threatened to dilute the Russian identity.

Expressing alarm at such linguistic parasites as "parking," "kidnapping" and "sudden def over-tim," he called for decisive measures.

"Really, isn't it about time to establish a society to struggle for the purity of our language, similar to the one created in France?" he suggested.

Lev I. Svartsov, chief of the Department of the Culture of Russian Language at the Russian Language Institute in Moscow, said in an interview that Mr. Bobrov represented a minority view these days. The prevailing attitude toward borrowed



500 PROTEST ANTI-COMMUNIST MEETING IN GENEVA — A policeman firing water mixed with tear gas on demonstrators protesting the 21st annual meeting of the World Anti-Communist League, held over the weekend in Geneva. About 500 demonstrators, throwing rocks and paint-filled bottles, participated in the protests. There were no reports of arrests or injuries.



# Indonesia Moves Toward a Bigger Role on the World Stage

Ali Alatas, a career diplomat who was appointed Indonesia's foreign minister by President Suharto in March, spoke in Jakarta with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune about recent Indonesian initiatives to step back onto the world stage.

Q. Indonesia, with over 170 million people, is the fifth-most populous nation in the world. For more than a decade it has been politically stable and made steady economic progress. Yet the government in Jakarta has generally taken a low-key posture in international and regional affairs. Is it time for Indonesia to become more assertive?

A. We have an independent and active foreign policy. I have never had the feeling we were low-key on major issues such as the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, southern Africa and Namibia. Indonesia has always had a very clear stand and been quite vocal about it.

But there was a period where Indonesia was, I think rightly, more inward-looking as it tried to put its own econom-

ic and political house in order. We have now reached the stage of consolidation and progress at home. So we can play an even more active role in foreign affairs.

Q. Does Indonesia intend to raise its profile in the nonaligned group of nations?

A. We have put forward our candidature to host the ninth summit of the nonaligned movement in 1989. We are going to push forward with that. . . . We think we have the credibility and the capacity to contribute positively to non-alignment. But that, of course, is for the movement, not us, to judge.

### MONDAY Q&A

Q. Does Indonesia's heightened interest in nonalignment mean it is diluting its relations with Japan, the U.S., the European Community and other Western countries?

A. No. We have never seen these activities as impinging on each other. We will be just as active within the Association of South East Asian Nations. We will continue to promote cooperation between

ASEAN and its dialogue partners, Japan, the U.S., the EC, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Q. Are you optimistic that the Cambodian conflict can be settled by negotiations?

A. Recently, Indonesia hosted an informal meeting on Cambodia. For the first time, we found a way through which all the directly involved parties, as well as other concerned countries, could sit around the table and discuss their views on a possible solution. I think that is a step forward. We also went a little bit further. We have started a genuine dialogue on the very contradictory positions held by the parties to the conflict. Hopefully, this will lead to a convergence of views on a possible solution.

However, we are not naive or starry-eyed. We know the Cambodian problem is very complex. . . . Bitter fighting has been going on for almost 10 years. There will not be a solution overnight.

Q. Isn't one of the most critical factors for a solution an improvement in relationships between the U.S., the Soviet Union and China?

A. The Cambodian conflict has both a regional and an international dimension. Whatever we in the region may agree on can only remain durable if the major powers bordering our region also support that solution and guarantee its scrupulous implementation.

Q. Why has Indonesia pushed so energetically for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Southeast Asia in the face of declared U.S. opposition?

A. Under the treaty ASEAN is drafting, all countries in the area should forswear production, acquisition and storage of nuclear weapons. The transit of nuclear weapons by sea or air would not be affected. So we think we could have a safer Southeast Asia without impairing the strategic capabilities of any of the superpowers. That strategic capability is mainly expressed in transit.

Q. Would port calls by ships suspected of carrying tactical nuclear weapons be permitted?

A. We have not reached that point yet in the drafting. But we have watched the nuclear-free treaty drawn up by countries in the South Pacific. They left it to each

of the governments signing the treaty to decide whether or not to permit such port calls. We have noted that.

Q. Are Indonesia and its partners concerned that economic unity in Western Europe after 1992 will prompt the EC to raise rather than lower barriers to imports?

A. While ASEAN regards the purposeful movement of the EC towards economic unity as a great achievement, it fears that such integration, if not by explicit policy then by the interplay of economic forces, will create an inward-looking Europe. We are worried that in this enlarged market, the countries of the EC will spend a lot of time trading with one another, or adjusting to one another, with the result that they become more protectionist towards their outside trading partners.

We have told the EC of our concerns. We have been given assurances that international trade is vital for Western Europe and that the doors to this trade will not be closed after 1992. But we are going to watch very carefully how things work out.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Yugoslavs Protest Strife in Kosovo

TTTOV VRBAS, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Defying calls by authorities for an end to protest meetings, 15,000 Serbs and Montenegrins packed for the central square of this northeast Yugoslav town on Saturday to demand the immediate settlement of ethnic tensions in troubled Kosovo province.

Serbs have held several mass protests in the past few weeks in support of a drive by the Serbian Communist Party chief, Slobodan Milosevic, to reduce the powers of the two autonomous Serbian provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina.

Many Serbs are angry at the plight of the Slavic minority in Kosovo, which is fleeing the province alleging persecution by its ethnic Albanian majority. More than 30,000 non-Albanians, mostly Serbs and Montenegrins, have fled since Albanian nationalist riots led to martial law being imposed briefly in 1981.

### Ceausescu Meets Grosz Over Dispute

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Hungarian prime minister, Karoly Grosz, met Sunday with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania in the Romanian city of Arad to try to solve a long-standing dispute between the two Warsaw Pact allies.

Hungary's official MITI press agency, monitored in Vienna, said the "working meeting" — the first high-level talks between the two nations in 11 years — began immediately after Mr. Grosz's arrival.

Relations between Bucharest and Budapest have long been soured by Hungarian resentment of Romania's treatment of its 2 million citizens of Hungarian descent. The dispute deepened in June when tens of thousands marched through Budapest in protest of Romania's agro-industrial modernization plans. These involve the razing of 8,000 villages, many inhabited by ethnic Hungarians.

### Japanese Blamed for Fatal Sinking

LIMA (Reuters) — President Alan Garcia Perez was quoted Sunday as saying that the crew of a Japanese fishing boat had caused the sinking of a Peruvian Navy submarine that killed seven sailors and left 23 trapped for nearly 24 hours.

Mr. Garcia said Captain Daniel Nieva and six crew members died Friday after a Japanese trawler rammed the 100-meter (325-foot) U.S.-made submarine. The captain of the ship died when he went to close a hatch and became trapped in a compartment as it filled with water. Mr. Garcia said the boat crashed into the submarine after mistaking its turn for a small craft when "actually 70 meters of it had still not passed by."

### 2 Generals Accused in Seoul Attack

SEOUL (AP) — Army authorities relieved two generals Sunday after they were accused of involvement in a terrorist attack on a journalist.

Military officials said Brigadier Generals Lee Kyu Hong and Kwun Ki Yun of the Army Intelligence Command were found involved in the Aug. 7 attack on Oh Hong Kim, an editor of an economic daily in Seoul. A major and three noncommissioned officers had been arrested earlier for flashing Mr. Oh with knives. Officials said they were investigating whether more army officers were involved.

Opposition leaders argue that the attack is evidence that some officials in the ruling party are scheming to crack down on political dissent after the Summer Olympic Games, which will end Oct. 2.

### France May Vote on New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — A nationwide referendum to enact a peace plan for New Caledonia is likely to be held in France on Nov. 6, Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Sunday.

The Socialist government has resorted to this rarely used form of vote to give greater constitutional validity to a peace plan for New Caledonia sponsored by Mr. Rocard. The territory's two opposing groups have repeatedly complained that measures enacted by one government are rapidly scrapped by the following cabinet.

Under the plan, a year of direct rule from Paris will be followed by nine years of limited self-rule and culminate with an independence referendum in 1998.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Exercise on Flights, Doctors Advise

LONDON (AP) — People on long flights should exercise their leg muscles if they want to stay healthy, particularly if they are flying economy class when they might be more cramped, according to an article in the British medical journal The Lancet.

The article, written by two British doctors and an American doctor, said passengers on flights of four hours or more risked developing a blood clot in the legs that could lead to chest pains and heart failure. They said the problems could occur in any cramped conditions, even if flying business class or first class, but were more likely in economy class.

The doctors advised exercising the leg muscles while sitting, getting up to walk around the aircraft from time to time and avoiding alcohol, smoking and inside seats.

Air France will begin direct service on Fridays between Paris and San Juan, Puerto Rico, starting Nov. 4.

Train services on the main Madrid-Paris rail link were interrupted for five hours Sunday after two phone calls in the name of the Basque guerrilla group ETA said bombs had been placed on the line, Spanish police said. No bombs were found.

America-Caribbean Airline, which is owned by a group of Guyanese businessmen in the United States, has received permission to operate between New York and Guyana, the Guyanese Ministry of Transport has announced.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Britain, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao.
  - TUESDAY: Afghanistan, Peru, Turkey.
  - WEDNESDAY: Malaysia.
  - THURSDAY: Central African Republic, Libya, Mexico, Syria.
  - FRIDAY: Brazil, India.
  - SATURDAY: San Marino, Tunisia.
- Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

## SYRIA: Soviet Base Being Built

(Continued from Page 1) missiles and other munitions at Tartus.

The base is used by Soviet submarines, cruisers, destroyers, minesweepers and landing ships, he said. While the surface ships come from the Black Sea Fleet, the submarines come from the Northern Fleet, and would have to return more often to distant ports on the Kola Peninsula if they had no Mediterranean base.

White House officials said they had repeatedly asked the U.S. Embassy in Damascus to obtain detailed information about the purpose and use of buildings under construction in the port of Tartus. But so far, the officials said, the embassy had not provided any details about the new installation or the Soviet-Syrian agreement governing its use.

The officials said they hoped the new U.S. ambassador to Syria, Edward P. Djerejian, would quickly investigate and report on the Soviet activity there.

The Soviet Union is Syria's main source of arms. It has supplied \$10 billion worth of weapons to Damascus in the last five years, according to estimates published by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

But State Department officials say that the Soviets appear to be reassessing costs and benefits of their long-term commitment to Syria. In the past year, they have demanded prompt payment in hard currency for weapons sold to Syria.

### Jet Crash-Lands in Chicago

CHICAGO — A TWA jet carrying 68 people made a belly landing Saturday at O'Hare International Airport after its landing gear failed and at least seven people were injured while evacuating on chutes, authorities said.

## Government in Exile To Be Formed by PLO

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization says the group has decided to declare the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip independent and to form a government in exile for the territories.

The official, Bassam Abu Sharif, said the decision was made recently by factions of the PLO loyal to Yasser Arafat, the organization's chairman. Mr. Arafat's movement, el-Fatah, dominates the PLO, which has its military headquarters here.

Mr. Abu Sharif said that the move would be submitted for approval at a special meeting of the Palestine National Council. The council is regarded by Palestinians as a parliament in exile.

[A Palestinian official, Saleh Khalaf, said in Tunis that the council would not convene until October at the earliest. He said the meeting, tentatively scheduled for September, had been postponed to allow further consultations.]

The proposal for the territories, which is likely to heighten Palestinian nationalism and to have international reverberations, is not viewed by Western diplomats as enhancing the chances for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, at least in the short run.

Israel has said it would not recognize a Palestinian state, and the proposals on the Middle East advanced by the United States have been predicated on Israel's negotiating with Jordan and with Palestinians outside the PLO.

Even if a Palestinian government in exile were to recognize Israel, that would be unlikely to change Israel's policy.

Mr. Abu Sharif said that implicit in the impending move was a decision to accept Israel's existence as a state, something the PLO has so far refused to do.

Referring to United Nations resolutions that provide for the establishment of Jewish and Arab states and for the withdrawal by Israel from territory occupied in the 1967 Middle East war, Mr. Abu Sharif

said, "I'm acknowledging that there is another state."

Presumably, the Palestinian government in exile would seek recognition from foreign governments. It would most likely be financed through contributions from Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, as the PLO itself has been.

The issue of a government in exile has become more urgent following the decision by Jordan last month to sever its 40-year administrative role in the West Bank and other areas of the occupied area.

The primary significance of creating a government in exile is political, Western diplomats said — to put pressure on Israel to give up control of the occupied territories. The two areas have been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 war, although the West Bank's legal institutions continued to be financed by Jordan, which controlled the area from 1948 to 1967.

Comparing the proposed government in exile to the one established in London by Charles de Gaulle during World War II, Mr. Abu Sharif said: "I know it does not mean sovereignty. Sovereignty will come after putting an end to occupation."

"We have no other choice but to proceed unilaterally," he said. "We will go ahead in fulfilling the requirements for the declaration of independence."

"We have the land, although it is occupied. We have the people, part of which is under occupation. We will be forming our government, and the fourth element will be world recognition."

The PLO has been considering a government in exile since the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip began almost nine months ago. Various ideas for the form that such a government should take have been circulating among Palestinian groups in recent weeks.

The idea has deepened divisions among Palestinians, with groups based in Damascus and opposed to Arafat denouncing the idea because of its implicit recognition of Israel. Opponents also view a provisional government as incompatible with the notion of armed struggle against Israel.

## U.S. Officials Quarrel Over PLO Office at UN

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials engaged last week in a bitter internal debate over whether to appeal a federal court decision that upholds the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to keep an observer mission at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

Justice Department officials argued that the government should file an appeal and should persist in its effort to close the mission, as they said Congress intended.

There is a unanimous belief in this department that the decision is the full sovereignty of Iraq on this vital issue would be faced with categorical rejection from our side," Mr. Hamadi said.

Iran has said that the treaty remains valid and has rejected Iraqi claims to complete sovereignty over the waterway.

Mr. Hamadi warned that "any procrastination exercised by the Iranian side in this respect would harm the issue of peace."

within the next few days. The government cannot appeal Judge Palmieri's decision unless it files a notice of appeal by Monday. Officials from the White House and the departments of State and Justice debated the issue in meetings and in telephone calls in Washington and in California, where President Ronald Reagan is on vacation.

The debate comes at a time when Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the organization, is considering a speech to the UN General Assembly in New York later this year.

In a separate action, the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said his office would investigate the charges that Israel had violated the rights of Palestinian workers. Israel could lose certain trade preferences if they are charged, filed by the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, are upheld.

The committee said that Israel had shut down "scores of West Bank unions," arrested many union officials and denied trade union rights to many Palestinian workers.

Yossi Gal, a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy, said Israel was confident that it would be able to "refute the baseless allegations" in hearings to be held by the U.S. trade representative.

Clovis F. Maksud, chief representative of the Arab League in the United States, said that if the administration appealed the court decision on the PLO mission, it "would erode the credibility of the United States in the Middle East."

The Justice Department is trying to close the mission under the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987, which proscribes the operation of any PLO office in the United States.

In addition, State Department officials noted that other countries overwhelmingly opposed the U.S. effort to close the observer mission. If the effort succeeds, it will adversely affect the U.S. campaign to revive the Middle East peace process, they said.

The dispute must be resolved



In a photo taken from a U.S. Navy videotape that has just been released for public viewing, sailors on the bridge of the cruise Vincennes swarming orders after the ship fired missiles July 3 that shot down an Iranian Airbus passenger jet. All 290 aboard the aircraft were killed.

## U.S. TV Shows Taped Vincennes Scene

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A videotape made by the U.S. Navy has provided the public with its first close-up glimpse of the dramatic scene aboard the cruise Vincennes during the incident in which it mistakenly shot down an Iranian passenger plane.

The 34-minute videotape was shot by a Navy documentary camera team that is based in the Gulf and happened to be on the Vincennes on July 3 at the time of the downing of the airliner, according

to Glenn Flood, a civilian spokesman for the Defense Department.

The tape was released Friday to NBC News, which had learned of its existence and requested a copy under the Freedom of Information Act, according to both NBC and the Pentagon.

The excerpts show dramatic scenes on the bridge, from which the Vincennes was navigated as it fought off attacks by Iranian gunboats and fired its missiles at the Iranian airliner.

Viewers bear the "general quar-

ters' alarm sounded when the first reports of Iranian gunboats threatening civilian ships are received.

The ship's 5-inch gun is shown blasting away at the gunboats as they sped toward the Vincennes. The Vincennes is shown heeling over as it turned sharply to bring its guns to bear.

After the Iranian plane takes off from a nearby airfield and is mistaken for an F-14 fighter, the tape shows two missiles being launched from the Vincennes toward the doomed airliner.

The crew is clearly excited. "We

had to have hit it — that was a dead-on," one crewman exulted.

About 10 minutes later, according to the television reports, the crewmen learned they had downed a civilian plane.

The tape showed no sign of confusion on the bridge that would have contributed to the mistaken destruction of the passenger plane. But the tape contained no footage of the combat information center, where the ship's captain was directing the battle and where the critical errors were made.

## Baghdad's Strong Warnings Shake Peace Talks

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The fragile Iran-Iraq peace talks ran into trouble on Sunday after Iraq delivered an strong warning, blamed Iran for sabotaging negotiations and said it was ready to confront any aggression from Tehran.

In a statement released in Baghdad, the acting foreign minister, Saadun Hamadi, said that Iran

would "face from our side full preparedness to confront any behavior of aggressive aspect." The statement was distributed in Geneva.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq abruptly walked out after three hours of consultations with the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

His counterpart, Foreign Minis-

ter Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran, was holding separate talks with Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Mr. Aziz left shortly after the hard-line statement by Mr. Hamadi was received from Baghdad. The statement also declared Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway and blamed Iran for procrastination and continued tension in the region.

Mr. Giuliani said that Mr. Aziz would return and resume discussions if his presence were requested.

The peace talks, which began Thursday, resumed Sunday after a "day of reflection" as Iran accused Iraq of stalling and said the negotiations "could drag on for years."

As Mr. Aziz left the meeting, the Iraqi news agency distributed a statement in which Iraq reaffirmed its sovereignty over the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway, a major issue in the talks.

The statement quoted Mr. Hamadi in Baghdad as saying that the Iraqis were placing "obstacles and pretexts" in the way of the talks.

Mr. Hamadi reaffirmed Iraq's claim to sovereignty over the waterway. In 1980, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq repudiated the 1975 treaty that divided the waterway in the middle.

"Any attempt to minimize the full sovereignty of Iraq on this vital issue would be faced with categorical rejection from our side," Mr. Hamadi said.

Iran has said that the treaty remains valid and has rejected Iraqi claims to complete sovereignty over the waterway.

Mr. Hamadi warned that "any procrastination exercised by the Iranian side in this respect would harm the issue of peace."

It was not clear if the talks had reached an impasse, but the problems appeared to be serious.

A spokesman for the United Nations, Francois Giuliani, said that the remainder of the Iraqi delegation remained at the United Nations office in Geneva on Sunday. Mr. Perez de Cuellar was consulting with both delegations.

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## Israel Closes Arab Charity Group

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israeli police shut down a federation of 108 Palestinian charities on Sunday, accusing it of being a front for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Meanwhile, in the West Bank, the beaten body of an Arab alleged to have collaborated with Israel was found burned and tied to an electric pole.

The raid on the organization of charities in Jerusalem followed the closing last week of several Arab professional associations and the offices of the Trade Union Federation in Nablus, which grouped 45 unions aligned with the Fatah fac-

tion headed by the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat.

The police raided the Federation of Charitable Societies after a one-year closure order was issued by the military commander of the West Bank, Major General Amram Mitzneh.

A government statement said that the charity office had distributed PLO finances "under cover of financial aid and charity."

Israel's crackdown was designed to keep the PLO from taking over the closing last week of several Arab organizations that had been controlled by King Hussein of Jordan before he severed most ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip last month.

The moves came as part of a larger Israeli effort to disrupt the grass-roots organization of the nearly nine-month Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule in the territories it has occupied since 1967.

The killing an alleged collaborator with Israel on Sunday morning followed a call by the underground leadership of the uprising for Palestinians to demand the resignations of Arabs who work for Israel.

The body of Samih Youssef Debabsi was found tied to an electric pole in the Harti Sheik neighborhood of Hebron, Arab reports and an Israeli photographer said.

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# Bush's Stature Seems to Grow As His Campaign Gets Rolling

By Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service  
HOUSTON — With his body and his vice presidential nomination in controversy and his judgment questioned by editorialists at every stop, Vice President George Bush had every reason last week to be discouraged, even angry.

But Mr. Bush, often derided as a whiner and a wimp, has rarely performed better during a quarter century in politics, according to those who have watched him over the years.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

The Republican presidential nominee's speeches were crisp and confident; his manner upbeat and commanding; his message tough and convincing; his defense of his running mate, Senator Dan Quayle, strong and unwavering.

President Ronald Reagan. Being on the same stage as Mr. Reagan seemed to diminish Mr. Bush. His speech lost its fire as he stumbled over lines.



During a campaign stop in Houston, George Bush showed his fellow Republicans that his boots bore the Lone Star flag of Texas.

# Precedent Appears to Back Dukakis In Feud Over Pledge of Allegiance

By Linda Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For more than a week, Vice President George Bush has been taunting Governor Michael S. Dukakis for vetoing a Massachusetts law that would have required teachers to lead their classes in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

Mr. Dukakis, in remarks last week, said the issue between him and the vice president was not the Pledge of Allegiance. The Massachusetts Democrat noted that he recited the pledge himself and encouraged schoolchildren to do so.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

By the U.S. Supreme Court and subsequent decisions make it clear that state law cannot compel recitations of the pledge.

Writing for the majority, Justice Robert H. Jackson said that it was appropriate for the state to foster patriotism through "persuasion and example," but not by compulsion.

# Quayle Exudes Confidence, Despite Controversies

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

IRVINE, California — The toughest week of his life was coming to a close, and Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana was feeling very good about himself.

Democratic pundits who say that Mr. Bush, the Republican candidate for president, and Mr. Quayle look more like a doubles team at a tennis tournament than a political ticket.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Under the instruction of his press adviser, Roger Ailes, Mr. Bush's speaking style has improved noticeably. His voice is lower. His hand motions are more pronounced and controlled.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Several historians who were questioned about the sentiments of the Founding Fathers said that although Mr. Bush's assertion was probably correct as a matter of U.S. history, it was irrelevant and even misleading in the context in which Mr. Bush spoke.

# Polls Depict U.S. Electorate as Fickle

By E. J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If Senator Dan Quayle was such an awful choice for vice president, why was George Bush doing so well in the polls last week?

But in the latest Times-CBS News survey, conducted from July 31 to Aug. 3, the Republicans were down to 38 percent.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

When there is a widespread perception that action is needed on such broad issues as these, voters tend to look to government. When voters look to government, they usually start looking to the Democrats.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Professor Post, a historian and law professor at the University of California at Berkeley, said that speculation on the Founding Fathers' views of the Pledge of Allegiance

# Carlucci Bans Hiring of Consultants For Remainder of Reagan's Term

By Molly Moore and Sandra Sugawara  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci, bowing to a storm of criticism over the role of consultants to the military, has banned hiring of new consultants by all Pentagon agencies for the remainder of the Reagan administration.

gets cited thus far in the nationwide investigation.

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# 1992 A SINGLE MINDED VISION: MARKETING AND MEDIA ACROSS ONE MARKET

A MAJOR CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND LEO BURNETT AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 4, 1988

The development of a single market in Europe will surely bring a major reassessment of European marketing strategies and advertising approaches. The International Herald Tribune and Leo Burnett are pleased to invite senior executives from the marketing and communications industries to attend an important international conference on the implications of 1992 for the communications industries.

- Chairmen: Axel Krause, Corporate Editor/International Herald Tribune; Albert Winningshoff, Chairman, Noordnerviel & Winningshoff/Leo Burnett, Amsterdam
- 09:00 Chairman's Opening Remarks
- 09:10 DEFINING THE SINGLE MARKET VISION: A CORPORATE VIEW  
Dr. Wisse Dekker, Chairman, European Round Table and Chairman, Supervisory Board, Philips Industries, Eindhoven
- 09:30 THE SINGLE MARKET: BRUSSELS PROGRESS REPORT  
Etienne Reuter, Chief Spokesman for Lord Cockfield, European Commission, Brussels
- 10:15 DISCUSSION  
Coffee
- 10:45 GRASPING THE OPPORTUNITY  
THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING  
Packaged Goods  
Drinks: Peter Mitchell, Director, External Affairs, Guinness plc, London  
Tobacco: Michael Hoest, Director, Corporate Affairs, Philip Morris EEC Region, Lausanne  
The Distribution of Fast Moving Consumer Goods  
Keith Oliver, Senior Vice President, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, London  
Computers  
Richard Nuthall, Vice President, Strategic Planning and Marketing Services, UNISYS, Europe, Africa, Ltd., London
- 12:15 EUROPEAN UNITY VS NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY: A POLITICAL VIEW  
Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, former President, European Commission
- 13:00 Luncheon
- MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SINGLE MARKET
- 14:15 A TASTE OF FUTURE KNOWLEDGE: A MEDIA PRESENTATION  
Nick Handley, Associate Media Director, Head of International Media, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London
- 14:45 FORECAST FOR THE EUROPEAN MEDIA  
Dietrich Ginzler, Vice President, International Sales, Cable News Network and Member, IAA Global Commission on Media, New York; Charles Levison, Managing Director, Virgin Broadcasting, former Managing Director, Super Channel, London
- 15:30 1992: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY/CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS  
Kerry Rubie, Regional Managing Director, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London
- 16:15 CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS
- 16:30 CLOSE OF CONFERENCE

## Herald Tribune

REGISTRATION INFORMATION  
The fee for the conference is £250 or the equivalent in a convertible currency. This includes lunch, cocktails and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 20th. Cancellations after this date will be charged the full fee. Substitutions may be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The Marriott Hotel, Stadhouderskade 21, 1045 ES Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (31-20) 83 51 51. Tlx: 15087. Fax: (31-20) 83 38 34. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Please contact the hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM: Please enroll the following participant for the 1992 Marketing Conference  Check enclosed  Please invoice.

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# Violent Cocaine Trail Takes A New Turn, Through Brazil

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service  
RIO DE JANEIRO — For U.S. drug experts — watching as the rising power of the cocaine barons spread violence and corruption along the Andean backbone of Latin America — shuddered at the thought that Brazil might someday be drawn into the narcotics trade.

They noted that Brazil's 9,100 miles (14,700 kilometers) of land borders, its 4,600 miles of coastline and its superior air and maritime connections could make it an ideal transshipment point for cocaine headed north from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.

They even cautioned the Brazilian authorities — who, to the eyes of the Americans, seemed unconcerned — that their vast nation could become a producer of coca leaf and a refiner of cocaine.

They warned that Brazil might become entangled in the cycle of drug abuse and organized crime that has ensnared its neighbors to the west, notably Colombia and Bolivia.

Today, at a pace that is alarming the local and foreign police, those dark forecasts are coming true. Brazil has emerged as the most important new player in the international narcotics trade, with a role in every stage of the drug chain, from production to consumption.

The American warnings went mostly unheeded, and the Brazilian federal police must now confront the spread of drug smuggling without the resources, experience or political backing needed to take on an aggressive drug syndicate that has clearly seized the initiative.

"The situation is critical, really critical," said Claudio Barrocin Meln, the chief of the narcotics division of the federal police in Rio de Janeiro. "I have only 18 agents here, and we have only 300 in all of Brazil. Everything favors the traffickers."

The United States has increased the money it contributes to anti-drug efforts in Brazil from \$200,000 in 1982 to \$2.2 million this year. That financing has enabled the federal police, considered competent and honest by foreign specialists, to mount an operation this month to expand searches for narcotics at major airports.

Seizures of cocaine have risen from about 200 pounds in 1981 to 10 times that amount last year. In the first six months of this year, about 2,000 pounds were seized. But a sense of despair is setting in as the dimension of the problem becomes clear. "Ten years ago, one kilo was considered a big seizure," Mr. Barrocin said. "Today, the shipments are of hundreds of kilos."

And we catch only a tiny percentage of them."

Already, in Rio de Janeiro, narcotics have become a political problem because of the power that armed drug gangs have over the sprawling hillside shantytowns, known as favelas, that serve as local distribution points for cocaine. In June, the state government ordered the police to raid Rocinha, the largest favela, but many other poor sections are still under the control of the gangs.

What most worries narcotics experts is the extraordinary difficulty in monitoring drug activities in a country the size of Brazil, which is only slightly smaller than the United States. Brazil's 2,000-mile land border with Bolivia is about as long as the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The country, South America's largest, has borders of about 1,000 miles with Peru and 1,040 miles with Colombia, and it is also connected to those two countries by the Amazon River and by dozens of its major tributaries.

The mid-1980s also saw the expansion of the cocaine market in Western Europe, and Brazil has better air and sea connections and greater trade with the Common Market nations than any other Latin American country. And with the street price of cocaine three times higher in Amsterdam than in New York, for example, traffickers had a strong incentive for developing Brazil.

The smugglers began diverting more cocaine through Rio de Janeiro to parts of southern Brazil within reach of major air and sea ports. The drugs were shipped by small aircraft from Bolivia or Paraguay, or hidden in cargo carried by ocean-going vessels that ply the Amazon River from Colombia and Peru into Brazil.

With Colombian traffickers apparently still in control, processing laboratories were set up inside Brazil to take advantage of the easier access to chemicals, principally ether and acetone, used to turn coca paste into pure cocaine. The chemicals are manufactured in Brazil but not in the neighboring countries.

The coca leaf is grown by Indians, who are paid by the traffickers.

### Ariane to Lift U.S. Satellites

PARIS — Western Europe's Ariane space rocket will launch two U.S. satellites from its French Guiana base Sept. 8, Arianespace, the European Space Agency's commercial arm, said Saturday.

in tiny jungle clearings far from civilization but close to a series of rivers connecting the two countries.

This month, with the aid of the United States, the federal police are carrying out their annual eradication effort. Five 10-man teams of drug agents take to the jungle, pulling out the coca plants by hand. Last year, the police said they destroyed five million plants near the Uaupés River. This year's effort is being pressed further north, along the Içana River.

"These are impossibly difficult operations because you're working in the middle of nowhere," a foreign drug expert said. "You need to mobilize the navy and air force, and they're not always cooperative. For the traffickers, on the other hand, it's very easy. They pay the Indians with clothing, machetes and food, but risk nothing."

With Brazil's drug problems expected to grow, the federal police are lobbying the government for more resources and a greater role for the armed forces in the anti-drug effort.

But many officers express frustration.

"When I came here last year, I thought I could do something," said Antonio Matrinés Perez, a federal police chief in the western state of Mato Grosso, which borders on Bolivia. "But all my budget goes on wages and rents. In practice, I have one inspector in charge of the anti-drug battle in a state larger than most countries."

## CHOICE: Bush's Team Is Split on Wisdom of Process That Led to Quayle's Selection

(Continued from Page 1)  
by postmidnight huddles of exhausted, inebriated politicians in smoke-filled hotel suites; by a process of personal interviewing and political consultation in advance of the convention, such as the last two Democratic nominees have used; and, occasionally, by the uncoerced vote of the convention delegates.

But rarely, if ever, has a presidential candidate made a decision of this import in such total privacy, shielding his thought processes from his closest associates in the way that Mr. Bush did.

Interviews last week with many of those in his inner circle — but not with Mr. Bush or Mr. Quayle — confirmed that throughout the process, the Republican presidential nominee managed to cloak his intent from those whose assistance and views he solicited in reaching his decision.

Whether he did so at the cost of depriving himself of valuable counsel is a question on which his associates are divided, just as they are



The Associated Press  
Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, 34 from left, at the inauguration of the new rightist coalition, the Unity for National Action in Manila. With him, from left, are the Filipino Moslem leader, Abul Kiyar Alonto, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and former senator Arturo Tolentino.

## Laurel Forms Coalition Against Aquino

MANILA (UPI) — Vice President Salvador H. Laurel has announced the formation of an opposition alliance of rightist politicians seeking to replace the government of President Corason C. Aquino and to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Most of the several dozen politicians who appeared with Mr. Laurel at a news conference Saturday to announce the formation of the Union for National Action were members of the cabinet

of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president. Mr. Laurel said he accepted the leadership of the "coalesced opposition" to head the campaign to oust "a blundering and amoral administration that has betrayed the people."

Mr. Laurel, 57, broke with Mrs. Aquino a year ago when he resigned as foreign secretary over "fundamental differences" in the handling of the 19-year-old Communist insurgency and Mrs. Aquino's position on the needs of the military.

## FBI and NASA Probe Slashes in Rocket Seals

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Suspicious cuts in some O ring seals intended for use in space shuttle booster rockets, in which they are a vital component, have touched off a federal investigation, officials say.

However the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, which oversees the booster rocket program, stressed that "extensive inspection and quality control procedures are in place that would prevent any damaged O ring from getting into the shuttle flight program."

It said these inspection procedures, which include visual inspection, X-raying, and laser measurements, caught the damaged O rings "before they ever left the manufacturer's plant."

The inquiry is being led by the FBI, with assistance from the inspector general of the space agency, officials said.

The damaged O rings were detected in June by quality-control inspectors for Hydrapak Inc., a small company in West Jordan, Utah, that fabricates the O ring seals from materials supplied by another company.

James Dockstader, vice president for operations at Hydrapak, said the cuts were "very obvious," they were found by routine visual inspections at the plant and they affected "very few O rings."

Mr. Dockstader said the cuts found in June appeared to be deliberate. He said that Hydrapak im-

mediately scoured the damaged seals and informed Morton Thiokol Inc., which builds the booster rockets. He said that no damaged seals were sent to Thiokol and that no tests of the shuttle were held up by the problem.

The seals act as barriers to block the escape of hot gases through the joints where separate segments of the booster rocket are fitted together.

The loss of the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986 was attributed in significant part to a failure of the O ring seals, which allowed hot gases to escape out the side of the rocket and cause a configuration.

After the discovery of the damaged O rings, Hydrapak conducted its own investigation and immediately called in both the FBI and NASA, which are investigating the incident, Mr. Dockstader said.

A Thiokol spokesman, Rocky Raab, said the company carefully inspected all of the O rings it received and had not found any problems. He added that "the situation has resulted in no particular danger."

Mr. Raab said, "There is virtually no possibility that any damaged O ring has ever gotten into the flight hardware."

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**DER SPIEGEL**











# Swaziland

## New Government Initiative Backs Investment Incentives

On September 6, Swaziland will celebrate 20 years of independence with its special blend of ancient and modern African pageantry.

While men in brightly hued skirts dance the traditional *sibhaca*, a women's parade will share the day with martial arts performers, Chinese and Mozambican youth groups, dignitaries and drum major-ettes.

The Swazis have modern economic traditions to celebrate as well. Their commitment to a free market economy has won them investment and development. Their peace and stability are outstanding for this part of the world.

Swazi kings have ruled this small mountainous territory for well over 200 years. The late King Sobhuza II, father of the present king, led the country from 1921 through the re-gaining of independence from Britain in 1968 until his death in 1982.

The accession of King Mswati III in 1986 rallied the nation after a regency marked by what one leader

Finance Corp., Barclays and Standard Chartered banks.

SIDC general manager Mr. Stephen Potter says one of the company's main roles is to shepherd new investors through government channels.

"We can get an investor in to see the top people in minutes," Mr. Potter said. "It's a wonderful relief from the atmosphere farther north."

Mr. Timothy Zwane, principal secretary for the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, said the government particularly encourages investment in processing agricultural commodities and secondary manufacturing industries.

He suggested projects such as refining more export sugar, canning citrus fruits, using Swazi cotton for weaving and garment manufacture, or kraft paper-making from export pulp. Secondary industries such as electronics assembly would also be suitable.

Swaziland prefers to offer investment incentives through the tax system, rather than grants and subsidies. For instance, new firms and industries may be exempted from company tax for five years.

Manufacturers may claim an initial allowance of half the cost of new machinery during the first year of use and a similar proportion for industrial buildings. Training allowances are offered in all sectors.

Provided the company continues to operate, assessed losses may be carried forward indefinitely. Government tenders carry a 10 percent local price preference.

Corporate tax is 37.5 percent. Dividends are freely remitted, subject to withholding tax of 15 percent. Repatriated interest bears a 10 percent tax.



The young ruler of Swaziland, King Mswati III, was crowned in 1986.

Mr. Potter said Swaziland's incentives are comparable and competitive with those of Botswana and Lesotho.

"We don't seek to compete with the so-called South African homelands," he said. "We offer not only political peace and stability, but also a labor environment compatible with high productivity, compared with escalating labor unrest in South Africa."

Swazi officials and business leaders count the overall investment environment among their major incentives. The government's commitment to free enterprise throughout 20 years of independence speaks volumes. Swaziland does not nationalize businesses; it prefers, but doesn't require, local participation, and it permits investors to take their profits out.

Mr. Bill Firth, managing director of the Swazi group of companies, said the low minimum wage offers new investors a grace period; those who are "employers, not exploiters" increase wages as much as 100 percent once they become profitable. Swazi companies are involved in maize milling, food distribution, fertilizers, feeds, tractors and nu-

merous other products and services.

In Mr. Firth's opinion, the major attractions for investors are political stability, markets in South Africa, the region and around the world, commitment to free enterprise and the fact that Swaziland has never reneged on its debts.

The Southern African Customs Union of South Africa and its neighbors provided 44.2 percent of Swazi government revenues in 1987-88, down from 67 percent in 1982-83; 80 percent of imports, mostly manufactured goods, come from South Africa.

In real terms, gross domestic product rose at an annual average

rate of 3.5 percent from 1981 to 1985, the last year for which national accounts data are available. GDP grew from E407 million (emalangeni) to E668 million (\$171 million to \$280 million) over that period.

The combined external debt for central government and public enterprises totaled E500 million (\$210 million) in 1986-87. After a budget deficit of E51 million in 1986-87, the government forecasts a 25 percent increase in revenues to E305 million.

The international sanctions and disinvestment campaigns against South Africa are a mixed blessing for Swaziland. The pressure has

prompted some multinational and South African companies to relocate here or operate in both countries. Coca Cola jumped the fence; Gencor keeps a foot on each side.

Swaziland has also won some markets, among them the citrus market in Scandinavia. But Swazi leaders, who consistently oppose sanctions, fear that damage to the South African economy could cripple the kingdom if nearly surrounds.

Swazis, white and black, abhor apartheid, but there are many who share the view of SIDC's Mr. Potter that the best way to fight it is to build a strong, prosperous, non-racial state.

## Adding the Latest Link to an Established Infrastructure

For 97 percent of Swaziland's telephone customers, the world is at their fingertips. They can reach 212 countries by direct dial.

The telecommunications system, present and planned, is only one part of an infrastructure that ranks well ahead of others in Africa. This small, landlocked kingdom has an international airport, extensive road and rail networks, established industrial parks and the prospect of producing an electricity surplus.

In the long term, Swaziland anticipates not only electricity self-sufficiency, but also the opportunity to sell power to other countries. Its coal reserves and the possibility of developing micro-hydro power stations lend that dream substance.

The Swaziland Electricity Board, which generates power at hydroelectric stations, is investigating the feasibility of erecting a thermal power station.

Rapid expansion over

the past three years has centered on Matsapha, site of a major industrial park. A fully serviced site on the country's main highway, Matsapha already houses YKK Zippers, the National Textile Corp., the Coca Cola bottling plant, Langa National Brickworks Ltd., and Hartwood Industries among others.

Swazi planners have also established a fully serviced industrial park at Nhlanguano, in the south, 40 kilometers from the railhead at Piet Retief, South Africa, and 20 kilometers from the Johannesburg-Durban highway.

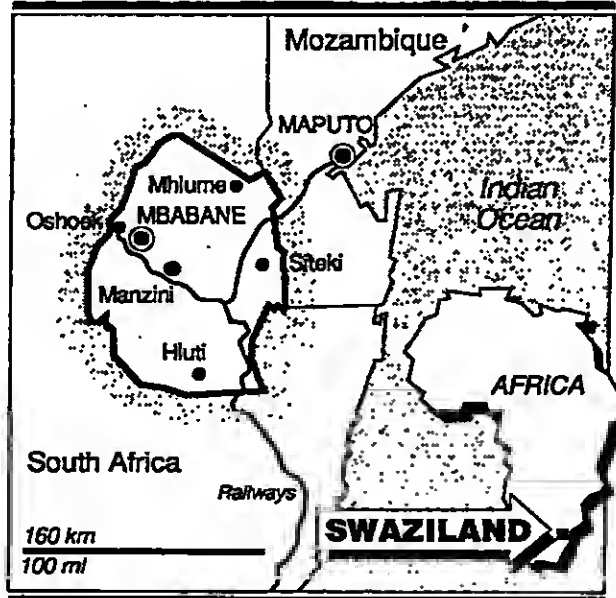
A third industrial site of 200 hectares is also being established at Ngwenya, 20 kilometers north of Mbabane.

Matsapha Airport, convenient to both Mbabane and the thriving

commercial center at Manzini, has been modernized extensively to meet international standards. Royal Swazi Airways, the national carrier, links Swaziland with Durban, Maputo, Harare, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. Regular flights to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport provide intercontinental connections.

Scan Air Charter, with five Cessna and Beechcraft planes, takes small parties to South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Botswana, or around the tiny kingdom.

Swaziland Railway's heavy gauge line from Matsapha to Siweni, on the Mozambique border, carries freight for the port of Maputo, South Africa or Zimbabwe. A second line connects Matsapha to Lavumisa for passage to



Richard's Bay and Durban. A third line, completed in 1985, links Mpaka with Komatipoort and countries to the north.

The shortest route to the sea, of course, is through Mozambique. Swazi sugar producers lose 60,000 metric tons a year on that beleaguered rail line or pay extra to send their goods six times as far to Durban. Citrus growers, unwilling to risk spoilage, take the Durban route.

A switch from steam to diesel means that each train now hauls up to 34 cars, nearly double the old average. Containerization continues, with a new transport company handling containers received through Durban.

All-weather roads connect the main production areas with the cities and with South Africa, Swaziland's principal trading partner. The road south

to Lavumisa, leading to the South African ports of Richard's Bay and Durban, is being upgraded to first class. The highway to the Mozambique border has recently been bituminized.

Plans to convert the telephone system to digital have not yet been finalized, but Mr. Dlamini said P & T Corp. is likely to begin installing digital equipment in the rural areas and work toward the Mbabane-Manzini corridor.

Swaziland also supports plans for direct links with other African states through greater use of satellites. That project, which members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference are still formulating, may counteract the current impression that it is easier to telephone Europe than neighboring countries.

## Independent Policy Reflects Careful Balance of Interest

As a small, landlocked country sandwiched between South Africa, whose apartheid policies have elicited international condemnation, and Mozambique, whose countryside has been ravaged by civil war for a decade, Swaziland must constantly watch its step.

The kingdom buys 80 percent of its imports, mostly manufactured goods, from South Africa and depends on the Southern African Customs Union, dominated by South Africa, for half its revenues.

At the same time, it freely sells its products in Africa and around the world, even where South African goods are barred.

Participation in the Organization of African Unity and SADCC is complicated because those bodies recognize the African National Congress (ANC). While Swazis support the struggle for freedom, they cannot support the ANC and some of its methods.

Swaziland and South Africa have no formal diplomatic relations but, under a non-aggression treaty, each takes the other's security concerns into account.

So far there has been no progress toward achieving the benefits Swaziland hoped to gain in return. The negotiated return of territory that traditionally came under the kingdom would give Swaziland vital access to the sea, plus the ethnically

Swazi KaNgwane homeland.

With war-torn Mozambique on its eastern flank, Swazi leaders are sympathetic toward legitimate refugees, but far less tolerant of criminals. The authorities arrested 800 people in mid-August, 75 percent of whom were reported to be illegal Mozambican immigrants.

And, as the momentum

toward international sanctions against South Africa gathers, Swaziland quietly reiterates its opposition to that campaign. Their economic and geographic predicament makes them realistic. For Swaziland, free enterprise, wide open international trade, and internal peace and stability are still the surest routes to economic development.

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The University of Swaziland, located near the royal village of Lobamba.

### Tourism Gives Welcome Boost to Economy

The children dance barefoot in the streets, wrapped in the traditional red-white-and-black printed cloth of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

It's not a tourist gimmick, but something one encounters, among other places, on the well-paved road to King Mswati III's palace while meandering between cattle pastures at the foot of a small mountain range.

Proud of their culture, the Swazis blend it successfully with their economic development. Their ethnic homogeneity, a rarity in Africa, makes tradition a source of national unity.

It would be hard to entice travelers to make the long, expensive trip from Europe, Asia or North America to see Swaziland alone, so the national tourism authorities market their country as a worthy addition to one's travel itinerary.

Mr. Mduduzi Magongo, senior tourism officer, said 75 percent of Swaziland's visitors come from or through South Africa, the kingdom's neighbor to the north, south and west. The rest

Tiny Swaziland, one of Africa's last three kingdoms, boasts dramatic scenery, plentiful wildlife and many opportunities to experience the ancient customs that are very much alive here.

come from other African states, mainly for conferences.

Royal Swaziland National Airways Corp. flies to East and Southern African capitals. The airlines of neighboring states also fly to Swaziland's Matsapha Airport.

Mr. Timothy Zwane, principal secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, said Swaziland hopes to tap European travel markets, particularly in Germany, Italy and Britain, where many group tours to East Africa originate.

"Countries like the United Kingdom have very good potential because of the exchange rates. They can come virtually for nothing," Mr. Zwane said. "In London you can't stay at a two-star hotel for £40. Here £40 will get you a five-star hotel."

Four group tours from

North America will be arriving soon, and tourism authorities promote the country at major travel conventions throughout Europe.

Last year the industry earned 38 million emalangeni (US\$16 million) and employed more than 5,000 people.

Mr. Fraser Bell, general manager of the Royal Swazi Sun Hotel, said conferences meet in Swaziland in order to stay in the region without promoting South Africa. The Royal Swazi is one of three Sun International hotels and casinos grouped in the Ezulwini Valley (the name means Place of Heaven) just 10 kilometers south of Mbabane.

Swaziland frequently figures as a two- or three-day stop in two-week group tours of the region, Mr. Bell added.

Already blessed with natural sights, good hotels and an ideal climate, the kingdom works steadily to improve its offerings. The new private wildlife sanctuary, Mkhaya, in central Swaziland supplements the four nature reserves the king holds in trust for the Swazi people. There are also private reserves; limited hunting is permitted.

At Malolotsha National Park, 35 kilometers north of Mbabane, the highest waterfall in this mountainous country plunges 90 meters into a wild, forested gorge. Mlilwane Game Sanctuary, 20 kilometers south of Mbabane, encompasses the grassland and mountain habitats of zebra, eland, blesbok, vervet monkeys, ostriches and countless smaller birds.

The parks of the lowlands — Ehlane and Mlawula — are big game country to which elephant herds were recently introduced.

The government built the 106-room Pigg's Peak hotel and casino, 45 kilometers north of Mbabane, two years ago. An-

other tourist center, it offers spectacular views of the Lomati River twisting through the lowlands.

Accommodation in the kingdom ranges from the luxurious Royal Swazi Sun to moderate hotels, quiet country inns, lodges and camp sites. (Swaziland does not have a hotel rating system.) Many of the hotels provide swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, horse riding and walking trails among the brilliant red flowering trees.

Other sights include superb ancient rock paintings and the workings on Ngenwenya Mountain, in the north, carbon dated to 40,000 BC.

With good roads and frequent flights, visitors have no trouble getting to or around the country. SiSwati is the national language, but most Swazis speak English learned at school. More importantly, they welcome strangers in a relaxed and natural way.

That welcome extends to many of the traditional ceremonies. Mr. Zwane said visitors are invited to the annual Umhlanga or Reed Dance, held in late August or early September, in which maidens clad in minute beaded skirts, tassels and feathers dance and sing as they carry towering reeds to the queen mother's residence. A visitor might even join the Incwala or Feast of the Fruits, if he finds the right age group and a sponsor, or help celebrate a traditional wedding with the bare-breasted bride and her attendants.

The stija, or woven grass bowl, and other Swazi baskets are popular souvenirs that have found export markets in England, the United States and West Germany. Wood and stone carvings and black clay pots line the handicraft stalls along with newer handiwork such as tapestries depicting Swazi life and intricately colored Swazi candles.

An agricultural exporter, Swaziland can offer its guests a full menu, including locally produced citrus, pineapple and other tropical fruits. The warm climate, with the sun nearly always in view, is, quite simply, addictive.

### Agricultural Sector Aims for Exports and Self-Sufficiency

Swaziland Meat Corp. is dead. Long live Swaziland Meat Industries Ltd. For the demise of the country's export beef operation was a blessing in disguise, says Mr. Timothy Zwane, principal secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

The new company, which awaits formal naming by King Mswati III, will open in January. "We are now reviving it with international investment," Mr. Zwane said. Potential investors include the Swaziland Industrial Development Corp., Lonrho, the Commonwealth Development Corp. and the national trust fund Tibiyo Taka Ngwane.

"It is going to be an industry with no links to South Africa and with guaranteed markets through the Lomé Convention and the European Community," he said.

That's the kind of comeback on which Swazi agriculture, the backbone of the economy and principal foreign exchange earner, prides itself. In 1984 Cyclone Domoina devastated citrus plantations; today replanted areas are prospering.

Agriculture provided nearly 75 percent of all export earnings between 1981 and 1986. Sugar alone contributed 37 percent, followed by 17.4 percent for wood pulp. Citrus earned 4.8 percent and canned fruit another 5.6 percent.

Natex, which owns National Textile Corp., hopes to have the last phase of its vertically integrated textile mill, designed to produce 85 tons of yarn and 387,000 square meters of fabric per week, in full swing by year end.

Plans are under way to establish an ethanol plant using sugar industry by-products and there are hopes of using molasses surplus in developing feedlots for the reborn meat export industry. Swaziland had 653,000 head of cattle as of 1986.

Under the Lomé Convention, Swaziland has committed itself to an annual quota of 116,400 metric tons of sugar, increasing to 117,450. Primary markets for the other two-thirds of the crop include Canada, the U.S.S.R. and Portugal.

Sugar exporters lose 60,000 metric tons a year to destruction and theft on the route through war-torn Mozambique to this landlocked kingdom's nearest port, Maputo. But they find a way to meet commitments.

Ubombo Ranches, under Lonrho Sugar Corp., produced a national record crop of 171,303 tons in 1986.

The estate, in the eastern lowlands, is developing interests in coffee and runs more than 3,000 head of high quality beef cattle.

Tibiyo Taka Ngwane and Tsiska Taka Ngwane, national trusts set up with mining royalties, work to develop private sector agricultural industries. Among other projects, Tibiyo helped establish the country's third sugar mill and holds a major interest in Simunye sugar estate. Tsiska is involved in maize, rice, beef and other enterprises.

The sugar industry provides more than 15,000 jobs, making it the largest employer. The 1986 production at each of the three mills topped 160,000 tons.

Nearly 7 percent of Swaziland — 121,000 hectares — is devoted to natural and commercial forests serving the second biggest industry. Sawm timber earned E9 million in 1986, compared with E104 million for woodpulp.

Swaziland's highlands, with cool, dry winters and warm, wet summers, prepare trees for harvesting in just 16 years, against 40 years in Europe. In 1987, the industry produced 175,000 metric tons of unbleached kraft woodpulp.

South African Pulp and Papermill Industries Ltd. is seeking a major interest in Usutu Pulp, Swaziland's largest forestry company; the sale awaits government approval. Peak Timbers, in the north, employs 1,700 people.

Citrus growers produce 3 million cartons of oranges, grapefruit, lemons and soft citrus a year, for export to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. Last year the industry earned E30 million from exports. Each of the seven estates has a staff of experts and six have packhouses.

The Swaziland Citrus Board, which has a marketing arrangement with the South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange, ships fresh fruit through South African ports because of the risk of destruction on the Maputo rail line.

Swaziland Fruit Canners Ltd., formerly Libby Swaziland, operates under capacity because of insufficient supplies, due to the 1986-87



The annual harvest on a pineapple plantation near Matsapha.

drought and constraints on the amount of land allocated to pineapple plantations. Attempts are being made to add 500 hectares to the area cultivated.

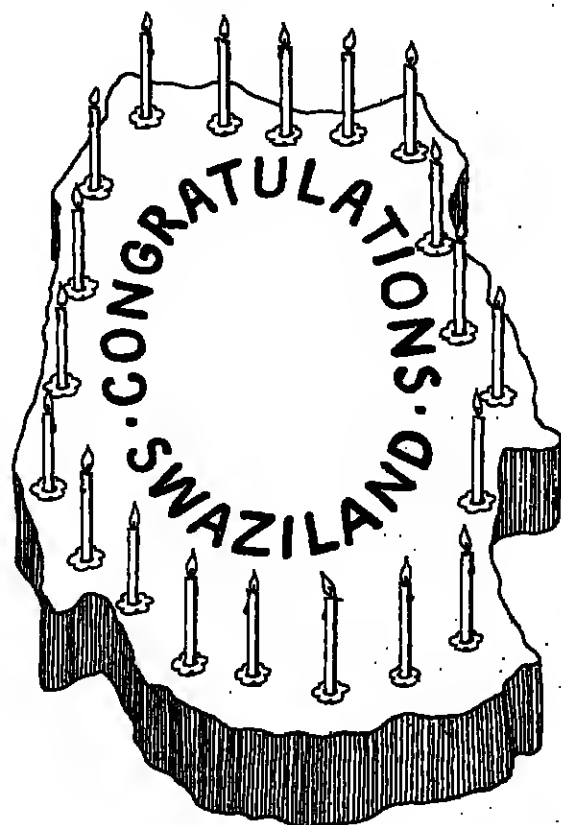
Some 7,000 small-scale farmers contribute about 40 percent of Swaziland's cotton, the kingdom's principal dryland crop. Drought in 1986-87 forced some farmers to abandon cotton farming and the area under cultivation declined from 20,000 to 14,000 hectares.

Food self-sufficiency, particularly in the domestic staple crop of maize, is the priority for the ministry of agriculture, said Mr. Victor Pungwayo, director of agricultural extension. To further that end, the government offers maize growers protection from foreign competition until local supplies are depleted. Similar protection for produce farmers has revived that industry.

Through Tibiyo Taka Ngwane, the Swazi Nation has paid E10 million to purchase back more than 1 million acres that were alienated from traditional ownership during the kingdom's years as a British protectorate. The kingdom is divided between freehold or concessionary rights areas owned by individuals or companies and Swazi Nation land, owned by the monarch in trust for the Swazi people, the vast majority of the African population.

This Advertising Section was written by Barbara A. Borst, a free-lance writer who covers Eastern and Southern Africa for a variety of publications.

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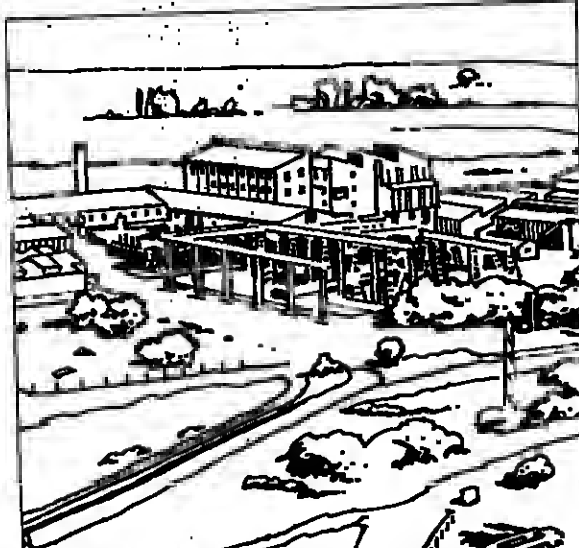
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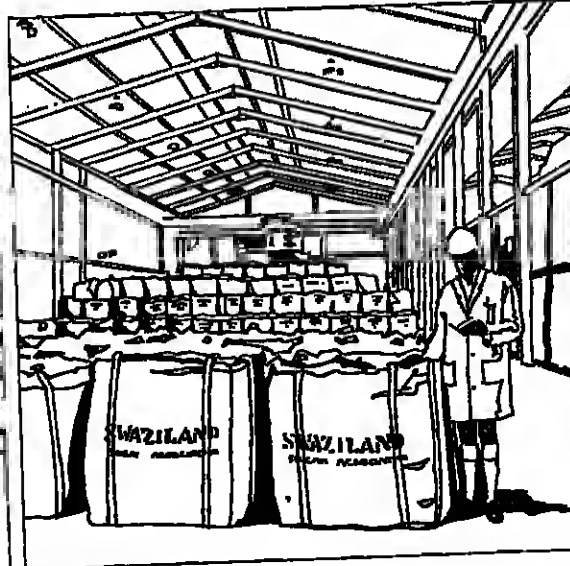
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Ubombo first produced sugar in 1958. Since then production has steadily increased to 170,000 tons per annum for both local consumption and export. Ubombo operates the only refinery in Swaziland. In addition to 6,000 hectares of its own sugar-cane land, Ubombo has developed and manages 1,700 hectares for the nation.

Ubombo also has a herd of 4,000 high quality beef cattle and the estate is currently developing interests in coffee. Employing over 3,000 people Ubombo provides technical back-up for all the group's sugar operations.

Lonrho Sugar works closely with the Swazi nation, its partner in Ubombo Ranches.

Lonrho's other interests in Swaziland include: Construction Associates, established in 1977, is the largest construction company in the Kingdom. Recent successful projects include the head office of Tibiyo Taka Ngwane, a new office block and nine storey block of flats for Swaziland National Provident Fund, a new Mental Health Care System consisting of a mental hospital and three clinics and a new office block for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice and Health.

Leites Motors, the largest vehicle franchise holder in Swaziland, has the Toyota and BMW franchise and three branches in the Kingdom.

Other services to Swaziland include helping the nation with the publication of newspapers. Future investments include participation in Swaziland meat industries.

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Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Australisia					
Aust Com Bk	12%	9/1	101.7	10.17	406
Aust Com Bk	10%	9/1	101.7	9.75	130
Australia	11%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	11%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	12%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	12%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	13%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	13%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	14%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	14%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	15%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	15%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	16%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	16%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	17%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	17%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	18%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	18%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	19%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	19%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Australia	20%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Australia	20%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102

## France

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Onford Hydro	11%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	11%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	12%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	12%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	13%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	13%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	14%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	14%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	15%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	15%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	16%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	16%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	17%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	17%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	18%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	18%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	19%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	19%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	20%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	20%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102

## Japan

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Onford Hydro	11%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	11%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	12%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	12%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	13%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	13%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	14%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	14%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	15%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	15%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	16%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	16%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	17%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	17%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	18%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	18%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	19%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	19%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102
Onford Hydro	20%	9/1	104.9	10.12	112
Onford Hydro	20%	9/1	104.9	9.75	102

## Supranational

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	5.8	1018
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	5.4	74
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	5.0	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	4.6	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	4.2	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	3.8	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	3.4	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	3.0	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	2.6	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	2.2	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	1.8	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	1.4	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	1.0	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	0.6	749
A D B	10%	9/1	105.5	0.2	749

## United Kingdom

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Barclays	10%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	10%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	11%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	11%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	12%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	12%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	13%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	13%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	14%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	14%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	15%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	15%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	16%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	16%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	17%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	17%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	18%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	18%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	19%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	19%	9/1	102	9.75	130
Barclays	20%	9/1	102	10.12	429
Barclays	20%	9/1	102	9.75	130

## United States

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
A T & T	9%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	9%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	10%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	10%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	11%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	11%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	12%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	12%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	13%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	13%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	14%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	14%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	15%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	15%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	16%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	16%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	17%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	17%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	18%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	18%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	19%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	19%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130
A T & T	20%	9/1	104.6	10.12	414
A T & T	20%	9/1	104.6	9.75	130

## Western Europe (Other)

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Austr Com Bk	10%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	10%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	11%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	11%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	12%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	12%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	13%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	13%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	14%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	14%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	15%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	15%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	16%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	16%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	17%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	17%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	18%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	18%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	19%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	19%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	20%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	20%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102

## DM Zero Coupons

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Austr Com Bk	10%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	10%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	11%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	11%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	12%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	12%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	13%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	13%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	14%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	14%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	15%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
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Austr Com Bk	16%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	16%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	17%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	17%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	18%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	18%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	19%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	19%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	20%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	20%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102

## ECU Straights

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Austr Com Bk	10%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	10%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com Bk	11%	9/1	102.0	10.12	112
Austr Com Bk	11%	9/1	102.0	9.75	102
Austr Com B					



New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupon, and Equity-Linked.

Holding the Line Before the Elections in U.S.

WASHINGTON — After a run of almost six years, economic expansion in the United States faces a critical test in the approach to the November presidential elections as upward pressure on interest rates continues worldwide, private economists say.

"The period ahead could be difficult," said Zaharo Sofianou, an economist with Boston Co., an economic forecasting firm. "Countries seem to have an acceptance threshold for inflation and a lot of them are reaching it."

Firm Sees American Home Price Collapse

NEW YORK — An investment firm has predicted a steep fall in U.S. home prices as a heavy debt burden on consumers brings the price-rise bandwagon of recent years to a sudden halt.

percent from their peak in the middle of 1983. A major problem in the U.S. market, he said, is that house buyers and the banks that lend money to them, have dangerously assumed that prices would rise forever.

Expanded Eurobond Issue Disputed

LONDON — Royal Trust Co. of Canada's attempt to increase the size of a Eurobond issue through a second underwriter before the original deal had closed has created a controversy over ethics.

COPPER: Prices Rebound

(Continued from first finance page) capacity by 15 percent, to 1.35 million tons a year. Some of the venerable names in the business, such as Anaconda Co. and Duval Corp., now a unit of Kennecott Co., have left the business, while such former leaders as Kennecott Corp., owned by British Petroleum through Standard Oil Co., are now shadows of their former selves.

Prices Slip as Vacations Dull Action

NEW YORK — Bond prices generally posted modest losses last week as summer vacations and general apathy kept prices steady.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Underwriters led by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets offered \$240 million of bonds due in 1998 at a discount price of \$669.18 per \$1,000 of face value.

DIGITAL: Stock Is Down and Out

(Continued from first finance page) line that allows VAX's to connect and share files with IBM machines.

Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$1

Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$1 470. Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$1 620.

'Gain Sharing': Bosses Like It, but Unions Harbor Doubts

At Auto Magic Car Wash in Springfield, Missouri, workers can increase their earnings by keeping labor costs — the wages and other company expenses associated with each car coming down the cleaning line — below a certain percentage of company revenue.

Bundesbank Said to Plan Repo Change

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank is planning to change the method by which it operates variable-rate tenders for securities repurchase agreements, dealers said.

Save 40% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune. The longer you subscribe the more you save.

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 52 ISSUES SAVINGS %, 6 months + 26 ISSUES SAVINGS %, 3 months + 13 ISSUES SAVINGS %.

Herald Tribune subscription form with fields for name, address, city, and subscription options.







Wall Street Review

Table with NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, and AMEX Diaries.

Wickes's Buyers Would Sell Units

When Mr. Sigoloff announced the buyout proposal on Aug. 21, he said his group had agreed to purchase shares for 60 days. Expectations that other bids would emerge have caused Wickes's stock to trade above \$12. It closed Friday at \$13.75, up 75 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

much interest from Asia as it had expected. He declined comment on specific firms that had expressed interest. "We are only entertaining inquiries from entities that have the financial wherewithal to buy the entire company or one of its major operating units," he said.

THRIFTS: More Mergers Set

(Continued from first finance page) sation of Hibbing, with \$53 million; Washington Federal Savings Bank of Stillwater, with \$301.4 million; and Peoples Savings & Loan Association of Owatonna, with \$216.2 million.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

Stock prices moved lower last week, with sentiment affected by interest rate rises. The ANP-CBS general index finished on Friday at 26.6, against 274.3 the previous Friday.

Frankfurt

The market closed lower last week after a quiet week. The Commerzbank's share index closed Friday at 1,456.1 points, an 11-point decrease from the previous Friday's close.

Milan

Milan stocks had a bad week, losing ground in every session. The Comit Index finished at 526.71, compared with 538.82 the previous Friday.

Hong Kong

Shaky trading throughout the week on the Hong Kong exchange ended in a 56.03-point plunge as alarms sounded over international interest rate increases.

Paris

General increases in European interest rates on Thursday hit Paris stocks hard. The CAC index finished with 352.1 the previous Friday.

Zurich

Zurich stocks had a quiet week and prices ended almost unchanged. The Credit Suisse index finished at 475.8, against 474.8 the previous Friday, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator ended at 532.7, against 532.9.

NASDAQ National Market

Table with NASDAQ National Market data, including various stock symbols and their prices.

Table with various stock symbols and their prices, including Union Pacific, United Technologies, and others.

Table with various stock symbols and their prices, including Xerox, IBM, and others.

Table with various stock symbols and their prices, including Weyerhaeuser, and others.

Table with various stock symbols and their prices, including Weyerhaeuser, and others.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER BY SHERRY BUCHANAN. IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY. ESSENTIAL READING FOR EXECUTIVES WORKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE.

London

Stock exchange indices fell sharply last week, and Thursday's drop, after announcement of a re-

American Exchange Options

Table with American Exchange Options data, including various stock symbols and their prices.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with Chicago Exchange Options data, including various stock symbols and their prices.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY. A COLUMN ON NON-U.S. STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE.



MONDAY SPORTS

SIDELINES

Senna Takes 4th Straight Grand Prix

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (AP)—Brazilian Ayrton Senna won his fourth straight Formula One race, capturing Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix ahead of teammate Alain Prost of France. It was the eighth 1-2 finish of the season for the McLaren-Honda team, which remains on track for a sweep of the 16-race schedule.

Nebraska Beats Texas A&M in Opener

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (UPI)—Steve Taylor threw a 20-yard touchdown pass to Todd Millikan to highlight a 20-point second-half comeback that helped Nebraska open the 120th season of college football with a 23-14 victory over Texas A&M in the sixth Kickoff Classic here Saturday night.

South Korean Retains Flyweight Title

SEOUL (AP)—Yu Myung Woo of South Korea retained his World Boxing Association junior flyweight crown with a sixth-round knockout of Pui Ouyuhankorn of Thailand in a scheduled 12-round title match Sunday in the southern city of Pusan.

NFL Seahawks Reportedly Are Sold

SEATTLE (AP)—The Seattle Seahawks have been sold to a California real-estate developer for about \$80 million, pending approval by the National Football League and the other team owners. The Seattle Times reported Sunday.

3 Tied for Lead in U.S. Golf 'Series'

AKRON, Ohio (UPI)—Larry Nelson carded five birdies on the final seven holes Saturday en route to a four-under-par 66 that left him in a three-way tie with Ian Baker-Finch of Australia and Mike Reid after three rounds of the NEC World Series of Golf here.

Seoul May Not Help Martial Arts' Shaky East-West Marriage

By David Berberly New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As is traditional, the Olympics in Seoul next month will include a demonstration sport popular in the host country.

South Korea's choice is tae kwon do, a swift, high-kicking form of karate. That could be bad news for the 5,000 to 10,000 U.S. instructors in the martial arts.

The teaching of martial arts has been in something of a slump in the past few years, say instructors, equipment makers and trade journalists, and media attention usually will send enrollment up.

Indeed, martial arts instructors almost always get more recruits when there is a popular film whose hero beats the bad guys with bare hands and a knowledge of Asian self-defense techniques.

Before his scripts turned to high-tech weapons and explosions, Chuck Norris, a former karate champion, was good for business. The two "Karate Kid" movies were good for business.

And Bruce Lee was heaven on earth for business. "He's the Marilyn Monroe of this industry," said Bill Groak, editor of M.A. Self-Training, a magazine for enthusiasts based in Burbank, California.

But it is far from certain, Groak said, that sports coverage will have the same effect as the good-guys-bad-guys mayhem of the movies.

"Judo used to be very popular," he said. "Then it got into the Olympics and died. A lot of traditionalists feel that once you make a martial art a sport, you kill it."

That no one knows for sure is entirely typical of martial arts training in the United States, an odd amalgam of American business and Asian traditions.

Ridden with competing factions and styles, martial arts training is an industry consisting of thousands of idiosyncratic teachers, in which statistics and certainty are far rarer than impressions and opinions.

The American fascination with Asian self-defense techniques has been broad enough to go far beyond the stereotypical chopping, punching and kicking of the Japanese martial art of karate.

Besides tae kwon do, other popular forms include kung fu (a related Chinese martial art), jujitsu (the more lethal holds and maneuvers from which judo was derived), ninjitsu (the fighting skills of feudal Japan's elite assassin class), aikido (another Japanese technique that employs holds and evasions, not

punches and kicks) and 'ai chi ch'uan (serene, "slow-motion" moves practiced against an imaginary opponent).

The dojo, as a martial arts school is called, is now a familiar tenant in U.S. commercial buildings and malls. And classes are offered at YMCAs and high schools around the country.

"At this point, I'd say 10 to 20 percent of the population has put a uniform on at least once and tried it," said Gary Hestlow, president of Century Martial Arts Supply, a

company in Midwest City, Oklahoma, that sells uniforms and equipment to 10,000 retail outlets.

The total annual market for such things, Hestlow says, amounts to about \$25 million wholesale. Estimates of the number of people seriously involved in martial arts range from 2 million to 10 million.

Conservatively, then, U.S. martial arts schools, which charge from \$50 to \$100 a month per student, are taking in hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

Just as every instructor passes on

a personal synthesis of martial arts techniques, so each has his own answer to the problem of merging an Oriental art form with American marketing practices.

"It's not a machine, or merchandise, that we sell," said Shihan Seiji Kanamura, a high-ranking black belt who runs a studio in Brooklyn. "Everyone has their own philosophy, their own beliefs."

Differences of temperament and emphasis do not stop at mat's edge. Kanamura's dojo, for example, is unadorned, to put it mildly.

The door of a tiny elevator opens directly onto a narrow hallway where his desk sits; his file cabinets are gray and dented. Haphazardly arranged on the walls are equipment and clothing for sale and various plaques and letters.

There is a ramshackle collection of lockers and down a short corridor is a 40-foot-by-40-foot (12-meter-by-12-meter) space where lessons and workouts take place.

Like most instructors, Kanamura is a member of an interna-

tional federation that promotes a particular style of karate and is headed by a revered master black belt. In this case, the federation, Kyokushin Kaiken, is run from Tokyo by Mas Oyama. Kanamura, again like most instructors, has no other schools. His monthly fee for training is \$48, relatively low for New York.

In contrast is a dojo in Manhattan operated by Shigeru Oyama, in relation to the old master. The floor is carpeted, the lockers shiny and new, clothing and equipment for sale are tidily arranged on and around a gleaming counter.

Frank Clark, who helps Oyama manage the dojo, stresses that many clients are businessmen or professionals. The dojo charges \$65 to \$85 a month.

The atmosphere of corporate smoothness matches Shigeru Oyama's plans, which include a line of videotapes, a karate correspondence course and a group of schools in Japan that will combine martial arts training with classes in American history and English.

Already, Oyama is the head of a tight federation of 88 dojos in the United States and Canada, four in Israel, two in Greece and one in South Africa.

As in all the martial arts, the organization is held together by allegiance to him and his teaching, not by any formal business arrangement. "This is a style, not a franchise," Clark said. "It's a following."

His vigorous expansion over the last few years evidently did not sit well with the elder Oyama. In 1982, Mas Oyama expelled Shigeru Oyama from Kyokushin Kaiken.

His American dojos elected to leave with the apostate Oyama, leaving Kanamura as the only adherent to the elder man's organization in the United States.

Among all parties, the subject is as sore as a forearm that has been blocking an opponent's punches all morning. "It's like an argument between your father and your grandfather," said Clark of the dispute between the two Oyamas. "I don't get in the middle of it."

The departure of a star pupil and a legacy of hard feelings are by no means unusual, Groak said. In fact, he added, "That's the typical story. There are so many egos in the martial arts — they just get into a tiff and walk out and start their own school. It makes it really counterproductive for the industry."

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Tyson: Mean Streets and Easy Street

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He had a punch like a wrecking ball, he was the heavyweight champion of the world in his early 20s. He grew up tough, frequented saloons and savored the grape, was a brawler in and out of the ring and claimed that "I can lick any son of a bitch alive."

He loved expensive jewelry and elegant clothes, dumped managers regularly, put down opponents (he called one "the best foot racer in the country") beat his wife and kept mistresses, and, naturally, was one of the great sports heroes of his time.

He was nearly 6 feet tall, weighed about 200 pounds (182 meters, 91 kilograms), his time was the 19th century and his name was John L. Sullivan. Any similarities between Sullivan, known also as The Boston Strong Boy and The Great John L., and any more recent heavyweight kings are purely conceivable.

Though many heads reared from John L., Iron Mike Tyson now wears the crown as jauntily as a fedora.

Whether we like it or not, there is something special about the heavyweight champion, the toughest man in the world, or, as Tyson has said about himself, "the baddest dude on the planet."

He embodies, for the moment, seeming invincibility and indestructibility, powers for which all of us, surely, yearn.

A popular song in the 1880s was "Let Me Shake the Hand That Shook the Hand of Sullivan." John L. toured the country in a moisterly mandarin but well-attended play called "Florest Hearts and Willing Hands."

Tyson, meanwhile, performs in soft-drink and automobile commercials, and prides his strength of his ability to flatten another man's nose.

It is strength of muscle rather than strength of character that is the foremost ingredient for a heavyweight champion, yet the public, in its need to create myths, often comes to expect that the fighter must be something akin to a choirboy.

It rarely happens. Few boxing champions developed the skills for their savage profession in a monastery. A number, like Tyson in fact, were raised in reform school, and other noted

pugilists have helped populate some of the nation's most secure correctional facilities.

Jack Johnson, for one, flouted social conventions, Sonny Liston won no prizes for Most Sociable and Leon Spinks made up his own rules for driving that confounded numerous traffic judges. (And once Spinks was found naked in a hotel room after strangers had peeked at all his clothes and his false teeth, too.)

So just because Iron Mike owns three heavy-

weight title belts, it doesn't mean that he is the most decorous citizen, or that he won't be out on a Harlem street at 5 in the morning trying to add to his wardrobe.

And when he is, as he was last Tuesday, at a place called Dapper Dan's, buying a jacket with the apt axiom on the back, "Don't Believe the Hype," a lot of improbable things can happen.

One such is Mitch Green, who once lost a 10-round decision to Tyson, coming around and apparently mauling the champ, and the champ becoming so flummoxed that he bopped him, breaking a bone in his kingly hand in the process.

This comes on the heels of other scrapes and reported scrapes in recent months involving Tyson. Reports had him slapping a parking garage attendant who tried to intervene when Tyson "stole" a kiss from a female garage employee, and that he rammed his Bentley into another car when he was fighting with his wife, Robin Givens. His sister-in-law told Newsday that Tyson also beat Robin, although Tyson said "I never hurt my wife."

Then there was Tyson's suit against his manager and his firing or attempted firing of some of his closest associates.

All that made some wonder: Who is Mike Tyson and what would happen to him next?

The duality of personality in Tyson is marked. He can be generous and humorous, and he can be brutal — wishing, as he once said, to punch an opponent in the nose and have the bone smash into the brain.

Tyson exults in his power. He seems also to believe in his own indestructibility. "I'm too good to be hurt," he has said. And he is not only good, but smart, smart enough to listen to good advice of his trainers and emerge not just as a puncher, but as a scientific boxer, as well.

Some boxing writers wonder whether the inexperience and the dark side of Tyson will land him in the deepest trouble.

Street fights, for example, can be hazardous to one's health. Every day, one reads of street fights in which someone is murdered with a tire jack or a knife in the heart.

In fact, when Green was, as Tyson said, "in my face," Tyson said he was "nervous."

"I hadn't been in a street fight in seven years."

Although he seemingly could have avoided it — Tyson threw the first and only punch — he possibly savored it, too. He adjusted the rings on his fingers, according to Green, so that the punch would have the crunching impact of brass knuckles.

Tyson has been the heavyweight champion for less than two years. John L. held the title for 10 years.

In 1892, Sullivan lost the title to Jim Corbett. "My friends," he announced, "I have fought one too often. But if I had to get licked, I'm glad it was by an American! Yours truly, John L. Sullivan."

When Tyson will be 10 years after he won the heavyweight championship no one knows. It is certain, however, that one day a licking comes to everyone, even to the baddest dude on the planet.

One hopes it will be in the prize ring, and not on a dark street somewhere.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: 1 Demolished, 6 'G' it fustiest with the mostest, 10 Mud puddle, 14 'A'bie's 'Rose', 15 Davenport millieu, 16 Cordage fiber, 17 Gulf of off New Guinea, 18 Historic times, 19 Army outfit, 20 Warm-weather, 23 Kind of pal, 24 Hay's partner, 25 Cluck, 26 Disapproval, 28 Exchange informally, 31 Stormed, 35 Math problem, 37 Give forth, 39 Hot spot, 41 Dangerous section on the Atlantic, 44 React to a June moon, 45 Sixty minutes, 46 Equipment, 47 Theme, 49 Peter Jennings's field, 51 Color, 52 Anonymous Richard, 54 Under the weather, 56 Island export, 63 Presage, 64 Join the chorus, 65 Losses heat, 67 Forearm bone, 68 Ending for Jean or Nan, 69 Poly attachment, 70 Betelgeuse or Stressand, 71 Essential, 72 Accomplishments, DOWN: 1 Cymnastic feat, 2 Yemeni or Omani, 3 Tobacco holder, 4 Seize illegally, 5 London's river, 6 United, 7 Rumanian dance, 8 Wave-logged, 9 Serving of bacon, 10 Urge, 11 Dryer clogger, 12 Elevator name, 13 Dab, 21 Single, 22 Gate City of the West, 25 Keep on (observe), 26 Crinkly fabric, 27 Edible submarines, 29 Chinese nursemaid, 30 Mountaineer's spike, 32 Kind of plank or way, 33 Rimmed, 34 Stall, 36 Biblical prophet, 38 Faithful or factious, 40 Dried up, 42 Deprive of weapons, 43 Hale of golf fame, 48 "Oh, say can you see, 50 Cut thin, 53 Redacts, 55 At liberty, 56 Secure, 57 Ferber or Millay, 58 Kind of admiral, 59 Picnic pests, 60 Curved molding, 61 Do, e.g., 62 Snow vehicle, 63 Inge's "Stop", 66 Former jrs.

WEATHER table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, and OCEANIA. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions for various cities.

Weather forecast and crossword puzzle: 1 Demolished, 6 'G' it fustiest with the mostest, 10 Mud puddle, 14 'A'bie's 'Rose', 15 Davenport millieu, 16 Cordage fiber, 17 Gulf of off New Guinea, 18 Historic times, 19 Army outfit, 20 Warm-weather, 23 Kind of pal, 24 Hay's partner, 25 Cluck, 26 Disapproval, 28 Exchange informally, 31 Stormed, 35 Math problem, 37 Give forth, 39 Hot spot, 41 Dangerous section on the Atlantic, 44 React to a June moon, 45 Sixty minutes, 46 Equipment, 47 Theme, 49 Peter Jennings's field, 51 Color, 52 Anonymous Richard, 54 Under the weather, 56 Island export, 63 Presage, 64 Join the chorus, 65 Losses heat, 67 Forearm bone, 68 Ending for Jean or Nan, 69 Poly attachment, 70 Betelgeuse or Stressand, 71 Essential, 72 Accomplishments, DOWN: 1 Cymnastic feat, 2 Yemeni or Omani, 3 Tobacco holder, 4 Seize illegally, 5 London's river, 6 United, 7 Rumanian dance, 8 Wave-logged, 9 Serving of bacon, 10 Urge, 11 Dryer clogger, 12 Elevator name, 13 Dab, 21 Single, 22 Gate City of the West, 25 Keep on (observe), 26 Crinkly fabric, 27 Edible submarines, 29 Chinese nursemaid, 30 Mountaineer's spike, 32 Kind of plank or way, 33 Rimmed, 34 Stall, 36 Biblical prophet, 38 Faithful or factious, 40 Dried up, 42 Deprive of weapons, 43 Hale of golf fame, 48 "Oh, say can you see, 50 Cut thin, 53 Redacts, 55 At liberty, 56 Secure, 57 Ferber or Millay, 58 Kind of admiral, 59 Picnic pests, 60 Curved molding, 61 Do, e.g., 62 Snow vehicle, 63 Inge's "Stop", 66 Former jrs.

Cartoon: DENNIS THE MENACE. Dennis is at a counter with a woman. Dennis: "DOESN'T YOUR WRIST GET DIZZY?"

Cartoon: JUMBLE. A word game puzzle. Words to find: ELVOH, MOIFT, DANAGE, RILIXE. Answer: A JURY NEVER WORKS RIGHT WHEN IT'S THIS.

Cartoon: PEANUTS. Snoopy is talking to Woodstock. Snoopy: "ACCORDING TO THE LATEST SURVEY, SIXTY PERCENT OF THE GIRLS SAID THEY PLAY SPORTS BECAUSE IT'S FUN..."

Cartoon: BLONDIE. Blondie is talking to Dag. Blondie: "I WANT TO SEE FAST PUN THE MANAGER..."

Cartoon: BEETLE BAILEY. Beetle Bailey is talking to a sergeant. Beetle Bailey: "BEETLE IS THE ONLY ONE WHO SIGNED UP TO SEE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL..."

Cartoon: ANDY CAPP. Andy Capp is talking to a woman. Andy Capp: "THANKS, BUT I'VE BEEN MEANING TO GET A NEW SCARF FOR AGES..."

Cartoon: WIZARD of ID. A wizard is talking to a man. Wizard: "WHY DO YOU INSIST ON CAMPAINING FROM A BALLOON, SIRE?"

Cartoon: REX MORGAN. Rex Morgan is talking to a woman. Rex Morgan: "RETURNING TO HER COTTAGE ON THE LAKE, VERA PHONES JEFFREY'S MOTHER IN WASHINGTON, D.C..."

Word search puzzle: GOO ALLEGE PAHI, INN REAVER IRED, MEL CAMERA ANGLE, PROFANES SLOOPS, CANED PEAL, SCARES CORRECTS, CITE TAOISM HOO, ALIST UMS SMALL, MIO ARTIES USEE, PANTHEON OFFERS, AIMS AMATS, SPARTA AMERICAN, CUTTING ROOM ERI, ANKA DAMONE NUN, RYIAN SEEDIED ETO.

Cartoon: DOONESBURY. Doonesbury is talking to a woman. Doonesbury: "UNTIL THE PRELUDE MORNING WHEN THE PURSER SPOTTED A FRAGILE FIGURE LEARNING AGAINST THE PORT WALL..."

Cartoon: GARFIELD. Garfield is talking to a woman. Garfield: "DO WE HAVE ANY POTATO CHIPS LEFT, GARFIELD?"

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Advertisement for Johnson's. Text: Johnson's... centerfielder Fred Lynn... ball: it was ruled a simple...

Advertisement for Results in Trio. Text: Results in Trio... Raise Hopes for... By Steve... SARATOGA SPRING, New York — There was a...

Advertisement for Blowout. Text: BLOWOUT — Warren Moon... for 194 yards to spark first-half... Dallas, 54-10, Saturday in Irving, Texas... record. It was the Cowboys' worst...



MONDAY SPORTS

Royals Rout Twins, 12-3, Sweeping 3-Game Series

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Pat Tabler's two-run triple keyed a five-run sixth inning and George Brett and Bo Jackson hit three-run homers in the seventh inning here Sunday, leading the Kansas City Royals past the Minnesota Twins, 12-3, and completing a three-game sweep.

on Frank White's grounder, allowing Tabler to score. Brett hit his 22d home run in the seventh and Wilson singled and Seitzer walked. Tabler then singled and Tarabull walked before Jackson's 22d homer. German Gonzalez relieved and Jamie Quirk hit his sixth homer.

SUNDAY BASEBALL
Dodgers 5, Phillies 0: In the National League, in Philadelphia, John Tudor allowed four hits in seven innings and Franklin Stubbs hit a three-run double in the first inning as Los Angeles completed a three-game series sweep.

light a three-run Pittsburgh rally in the eighth inning. Doug Drabek pitched seven innings, allowing two runs and six hits. Trailing 2-1 against starter Danny Darwin, pinch-hitter John Cangelosi led off with a walk and Gary Redus, hitting for Drabek, was hit by a pitch bringing on reliever Juan Agosto.

One out later, Lind, pinch hitting for Ken Oberkfell, singled in Cangelosi and Van Slyke singled in Redus. The Pirates scored the third run of the inning on reliever Larry Andersen's throwing error, allowing Lind to score. Kevin Bass led off the ninth with his 12th homer to make it 4-3.



Baltimore centerfielder Fred Lynn dived but came up empty Saturday on Carney Lansford's second-inning fly ball; it was ruled a single, and Oakland went on to score three runs en route to a 5-1 victory.

Johnson's Nod to Myers Is Right Move for the Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Davey Johnson acted with his head not his heart by bringing in Randy Myers from the bullpen, and it turned out that the New York Met manager made the right move.

"It was a tough hook on Darling," Johnson said, "but I wanted to get Randy to face the left-hander." He added, referring to Clark, "I definitely would have liked to see Ron finish, but the situation called for Myers." Myers, in four appearances covering five innings, had not allowed a hit to San Francisco.

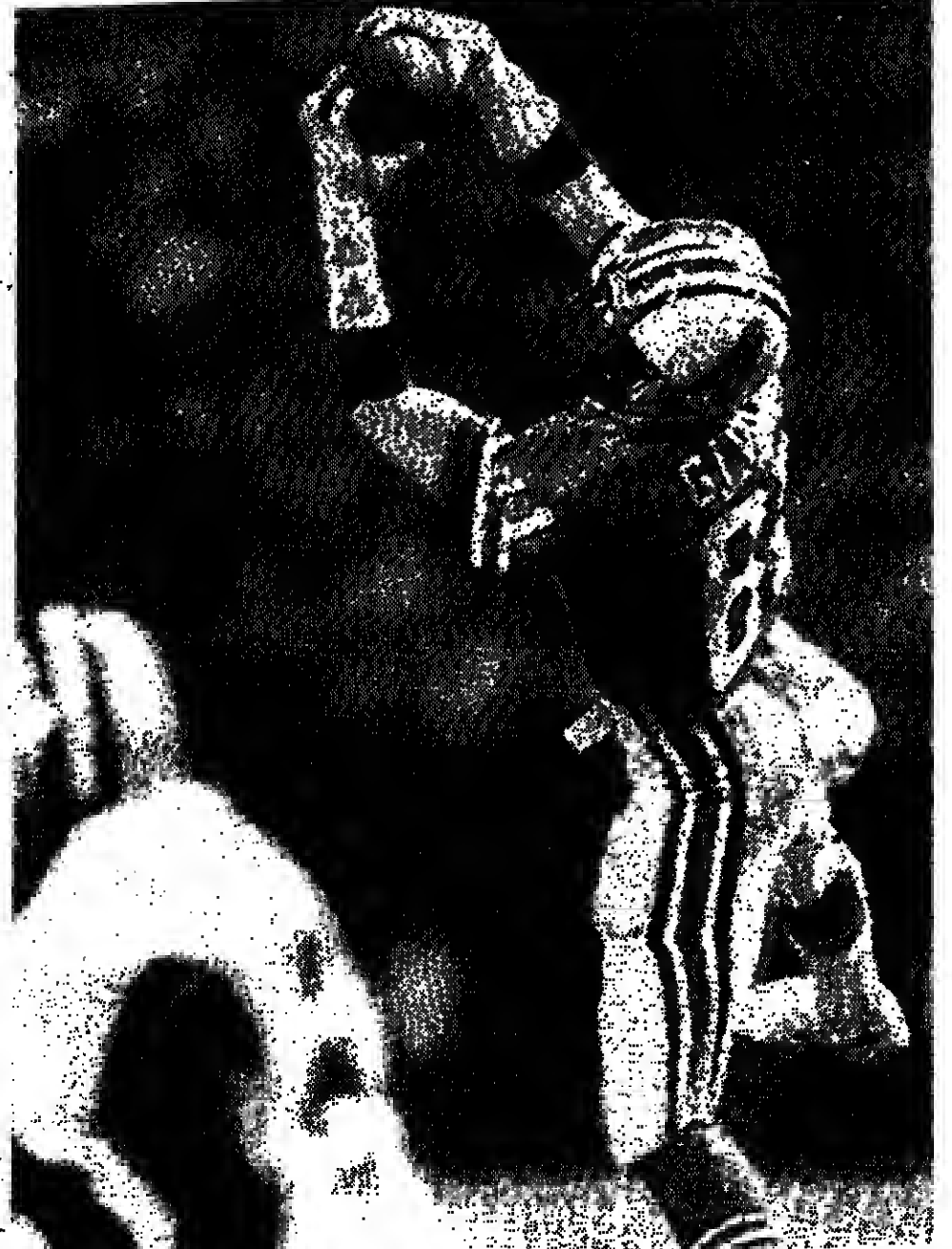
SATURDAY BASEBALL
ended San Diego's three-game winning streak. Brewers 6, Tigers 5: In the American League, in Milwaukee, Rob Deer homered with two out in the 12th to lift the Brewers.

Results in Trio of Grade I U.S. Races Raise Hopes for Dramatic Fall Season

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service
SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York — There was a mild upset at Saratoga, the renewal of an old rivalry in New Jersey and a surprising runaway in Illinois as Mercedes won, Alysheba and Cryptoclearance scored significant Grade I victories at different tracks Saturday.

reversed a string of four straight losses to Bet Twice over the last 14 months. The 4-year-olds have now split eight career matchups. At Hawthorne Park in Cicero, Illinois, Cryptoclearance scored a 10-length victory over Cutlass Reality, the 1-5 favorite, to win the Hawthorne Gold Cup.

It looked like last year's Kentucky Derby and Preakness all over again Saturday as Alysheba came from far back to collar Bet Twice and win by three-quarters of a length. The victory was also important because Alysheba raced for the first time this year without Lasix, the controversial diuretic. His next start will probably be in the Woodward Stakes on Sept. 17 at Belmont Park, where he is expected to meet the top 3-year-olds Forty Niner and Brian's Time.



BLOWOUT — Warren Moon completed 14 of 19 passes (including this one to Ernest Givins) or 194 yards to spark first-half touchdown drives of 90, 52, 72 and 66 yards as Houston routed Dallas, 54-10, Saturday in Irving, Texas. The Oilers finished the NFL exhibition season with a 4-0 record. It was the Cowboys' worst preseason loss since Minnesota crushed them, 57-17, in 1965.

SCOREBOARD

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON — Activated Dennis Lemis, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list and placed Jeff Sellers, pitchers on the 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings
Eastern Division
Toronto 6 3 0 191 106 12
Hamilton 4 3 0 173 160 8
Winnipeg 3 2 0 121 144 6
Ottawa 1 6 0 139 253 2

NFL Preseason

FINAL STANDBINGS
AMERICAN CONFERENCE
East
Indianapolis 3 1 0 730 83 23
Miami 2 3 0 400 87 105

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

N.Y. Giants 3 1 0 730 83 23
Washington 2 3 0 400 87 105
Dallas 2 2 0 500 75 104
Philadelphia 2 2 0 500 75 104

AUTO RACING

BELGIUM GRAND PRIX
(At Spa-Francorchamps)
1. Avron Sarno, Brazil, McLaren-Honda, T. 1:28:06.59 seconds; average speed: 203.447 km/h (126.414 mph).

BASEBALL

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Minnesota 9, Oakland 2
Kansas City 9, Toronto 2
Detroit 10, Cleveland 3

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
(At Jericho, New York)
Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, (11) def. Anders Jorrvig, Sweden, (8), 6-7 (6-7), 7-5 (retired).

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Aston Villa 2, Millwall 2
Charlton 4, Liverpool 3

GOLF

U.S. Amateur
Rete/ret the 19th U.S. Amateur match-play championship of the men's, 6,886-yard Cascades Course in Hot Springs, Virginia.

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Little League Champs
Chen-Lung Yu got a boost from his teammates after pitching a one-hitter to lead Tai Chung of Taiwan to a 10-0 victory over Pearl City of Hawaii for the Little League World Series title Saturday in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Far Eastern squads have won the championship in 18 of the last 22 years; teams from Taiwan have taken the last three titles and 13 since 1969.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes American League and National League standings.

US OPEN
OFFICIAL TIMER
SEIKO
It's Opening day!
Aug. 29 - Sept. 11



